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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 261 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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PRESSING OF SUITS AND COSTUMES
Our speciality "while you wait."
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
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Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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Messrs. NARROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Nov.	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,007
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,141
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		9,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,452
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,037
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x ..		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,080

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Egmouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th Nov.	MODASA ..	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb	DALGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

13th Nov.	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA ..	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA* ..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN .. Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
5th Nov.	VIMA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.
8th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VARELA ..	Busrah via K'chi
10th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
14th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East and South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1[illegible]

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep-
Sado Maru	I. Nirel	5898	31st Oct.	10th Nov.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	5083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7256	19th Dec.	2nd Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	18th Oct.	31st Oct
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	29th ,,	8th Nov.
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	9th Nov.	23rd ,,
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	13th ,,	27th ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No, 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
50, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Surgei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET.
Beaind Currency Bank.
Fundod Capita Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1896.
Head Office: LAHORE.
Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 46,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office,
Chief Agents,
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY,
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,534,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co
Have always in stock sugarcoated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda waer and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 1.

DON'T BUY A FORD
ON HIRE PURCHASE TERMS
IF YOU CAN PAY IN FULL
ON THE CONTRARY
DON'T BE TEMPTED TO PURCHASE
LOW PRICED SECOND HAND CARS
When our EASY Payment Terms Enable You To Obtain a FORD For Rs. 820/- cash down and the BALANCE in 12 Monthly Instalments.
Write for full particulars:—
Current Price of 5 Seater FORD TOURING CAR Rs. 2450/-
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) LTD.
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,71 32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Duree & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTH QUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

LARGE STOCKS OF
B. C. P. W. SVANA-Nervine Tonic
B. C. P. W. PYREX-Malaria Cure
B. C. P. W. SYRUP of VASAKA AND COMPOO
Best remedy, for colds, cough and other bronchial and lung affections
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from:—
THE
POPULAR PU[illegible]
GRANT
Bro[illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced man as Manager for Up-country Ginning and Pressing Factory. Parsee preferred. Apply sharp. Box No. 9801 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1802

WANTED.—Competent ACCOUNTANT, STENOGRAPHER, two GENERAL CLERKS. Decent salary. Apply with two annas stamps and copies of testimonials to Post Box 24, Bombay.
A R8897

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED REPORTER. A good knowledge English and at least one vernacular of the Presidency and Shorthand and Typewriting essential. Good salary for competent man. Apply in the first instance by letter only to the EDITOR, "The Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED AT ONCE—2ND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, HINDU CLERKS, knowing Correspondence and Accounts, ASSISTANT CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, NURSES. Apply to Box No. 9802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R8901

WANTED—Applications are invited for the following posts, candidates should apply immediately to the SERVICE SUPPLYING COMPANY, Chitli Kabar, Delhi. One J. A. V., an Assistant Secretary pay Rs. 200—250; two Stenographers, one Custom Clerk. several Superintendents, Surveyors, Tahsildars, Kanungo, Peshkars, Matrics and Non-Matrics, one Sub-Overseer pay Rs. 70 with T. A.
A R8899

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED.

WE are now appointing Distributors for our COCOGEM Cooking oil throughout restricted areas of the whole of India and Burma.

Distribution rights are for supplying Stockists and large Consumers in Districts or Areas varying from 1 to 5,000,000 population.

Applications must be from Firms only. Individuals cannot be considered as Distributors. Firms not known to us must furnish Bank references.

COCOGEM is filling a long felt necessity throughout India. As a Sales proposition, it has the distinct advantages of entering every household without class prejudice or price objection. COCOGEM advertising will be shortly increased to a large scale in some 25 newspapers throughout the whole of India. We have an attractive proposition for the right Distributors.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LD.,
Tatapuram P.O. Cochin State.
A 18000

WANTED—On the temporary establishment, a CHIEF STORE CLERK, having good experience in Railway Stores. Salary up to Rs. 160 per mensem, according to qualifications. Security Deposit of Rupees equal to 3 months' salary will be recovered; (half in cash in advance and the balance will be recovered by monthly instalments of 1/5th of salary). Apply to the BRIDGE ENGINEER, Construction, Panjoo, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Post Office Bhayndar, Thana District, Bombay Presidency.
A 17996

APPLICATIONS are invited for a temporary post of OVERSEER on Conduit Works for about a period of 1½ years. Salary Rs. 150 p.m. plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, un-furnished quarters provided. Applicants should hold an Overseer's Certificate from a recognized Engineering College and have had at least six years' experience on important constructional works. They must be thoroughly competent in the use of theodolite and level and be conversant with Public Works Department system of [illegible] and works certificate. Applica[illegible]' own handwriting with [illegible] to be forwarded not later than [illegible] 1923 to the CHIEF [illegible] quality.
R17997

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJRATI AND MARATHI COMPOSITOR. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanscrit and English for a Matric Student. See NENSI TEJPAL, Thomas Street, Lower Colaba between 8 and 10 a.m. (S. T.)
A R8880

WANTED—CLERK for general work, knowing Typewriting and Gujrati Accounts. VIELOPHONE CO., Matunga, B. B.
A R8896

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—79, Motlibai Street, Byculla, Mariam Vila, ground floor. Apply to DADA DEWARAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R8864

TO LET—PREMISES at Ebrahim Building, 98, Medows Street, Fort. fit for offices. Excellent business locality. Apply same place ground floor.
C R8902

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

SECOND-HAND GOOD MAKE MORTAR MILL in diameter 7 to 9 feet. Apply sharp DHARAMSEY BHAWANJI 2nd Pinjrapole Lane, Bombay. Tel. No. 2472.
K R8867

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One compound COTTON PRESS, complete of Nesmith Wilson, one High Pressure Engine and one 30 by 7 by 110 Boiler of Hicks Hargreaves in working order. Aurangabad Spot Delivery. Also one very valuable IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Bhuleshwar, Bombay, 218 square yards Free Hold. Offers invited. See between 7 and 8-0 p.m. (S. T.) or write to THE LIFE TONE OFFICE, No. 400, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
G R8893

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and White Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small Rs. 4 only. FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga.).
R8847

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length (7¼ yards by 24 inches) Rs. 9 per Coat Length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10 Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3/2/0 each. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12/0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8891

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
11680

SANDSTONE QUARRIES FOR LEASE IN THE C.P.—About six good quarries giving large quantities of both Block and Flag Stones suitable for all building purposes. Longest lead about 3 miles to Railway Station. Cartage between 0-2-6 to three annas per cubic foot. Quarrymen and Cartmen available for immediate work. Large local sales and export within 200 miles. Splendid opportunity for small capitalist—every facility given. Lease money required per Season Rupees Seven Thousand (7,000) only payable in four equal instalments. Further particulars on application to Box No. 9803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R8900

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7.8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3.8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS, who can demolish our EIGHT godowns, situated at COLABA VICTORIA BUNDER, and who should take away bricks, corrugated sheets and such other articles, remove remnants and clear the surface covering the said godowns. Please fill in tenders or apply for particulars to Messrs. HUKAMCHAND RAMBHAGAT, Mumbadevi Naka,
18001

NOTICE.

MR. RAMANIKLAL KARASONDAS DALAL, B.Com., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant (London), and Mr. NATVERLAL JEKISHANDAS SHAH, B.Com., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant (London), have started practice as Public Accountants and Auditors under the name and style of Messrs. DALAL and SHAH, Incorporated Accountants, at 70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
R8898

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ZAVERI BAZAR BRANCH of this Bank will be REMOVED to No. 185/201, SHEIKMEMON STREET, lately occupied by the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., on and from the 10th instant.

B. N. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
C17990

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for 583 Preference Shares Nos. 92823 to 93384 and 108406 to 108426 of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dharamsey Madhowji are LOST or MISPLACED. Public is warned not to negotiate them.

DHARAMSEY MADHOWJI.
R8744

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10-16, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd day of October, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1 crore divided into 1 lakh shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up and 3 lakh shares of Rs. 25 each on which Rs. 10 per share have been paid to Rs. 15 lakhs divided into 1 lakh shares of Rs. 15 per share fully paid up and by extinguishing all the 3 lakh shares on which Rs. 10 have been paid up."

By order of the Board,
U. S. DESAI,
Manager.
Bombay, 27th October, 1923.
C17976

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

DURING the Dewali Holidays namely the 7th, 8th and 9th November, 1923, the Suburban Train Service will be as on ordinary Week Days.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 5th November, 1923.
C18004

POLICE NOTICE.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

FROM the Town Hall *via* Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road Pydhoni, Parel Road to such distance beyond the J. J. Hospital as to prevent congestion.

SOUTH BOUND TRAFFIC.

From beyond the J. J. Hospital *via* Parel Road, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street, down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street and Town Hall.

Carriages moving North will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street. In the event of a congestion in the Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazar), carriages going south will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the above mentioned roads.

Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side Street on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 5th November, 1923.
C18005

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1220 of 1923.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

KISSONDAS T. MANGALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) SHIVBABOO RAGHUBIRSINGH, (2) BHAJAN RAJUSSINGH, (3) RAMAVTAR JOGOSHWAR, (4) NANDKISHORE CHILLISINGH, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Milk Merchants, residing at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To

(1) Shivbabu Raghubirsingh,
(2) Bhajan Rajusingh,
(3) Ramavtar Jogoshwar,
(4) Nandkishore Chillisingh,

The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 15th day of November, 1923, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 2nd day of August, 1923, in the above suit for money due to the plaintiff as compensation for use and occupation of the premises in the plaint mentioned.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1923.
P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.

The 6th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff
C18003

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents.
Money Lenders and Rent Contractors.
18, Apollo Street, Fort.
'Phone No. 4065.

SALE TO-DAY 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Rich English designed household furniture comprising of Drawing, Dining and Bed Room elegant pieces Velvet and Durrie carpets Roll top office table, chairs, lady's and gents watches wall clocks, presentation articles, electric fans, sweet toned gramophones with records, musical box, chesterfield suites, English safes, cutglass chandelliers, hanging lamps and sundries, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOMORROW SPECIAL MORNING SHOW AT 9 A. M.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

Three days' of unparalleled record-smashing rush on the Booking-offices of Bombay's most luxurious Picture—Mahal

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road-Tram Terminus)

They are all going crazy!

THE MIGHTY PHOTO-SPECTACLE—AN INDIAN ROMANCE—WITH THE TWO MOST BEAUTIFUL EUROPEAN ACTRESSES TO INTERPRET

THE SOUL OF A SLAVE!

Featuring MISS JIME RICHARDS. The celebrated screen Actress and the renowned Beauty of the British Stage, and the graceful Australian Star MISS ADELE WILLISON WIRTH; together with the famous Bengali Actors Mr. PROFULA GHOSE and Mr. AHINDRA CHAUDHERY.

Romantic Story laid in Northern India of 3,000 years ago proving the Triumph of Purity and Love over Unbridled Licence and Debauchery.

"The Englishman" says the Soul of a Slave, in eight reels, is a striking instance of what an entirely Indian syndicate can achieve. Of high dramatic power, artistically screened and of unique appeal to any audience, its public run is certain to create a sensation, not only because it is a great Indian effort, but equally because it is a sterling attraction in itself."

Mr. Joseph S. MacHenry, Special Representative, FOX FILM Corporation New York N. Y. U. S. A. write:—

"It has been my good fortune to have witnessed many Indian Productions during my lengthy sojourn in your splendid country and must say in justice to all concerned, when one considers the many handicaps you must have had to contend with in producing "THE SOUL OF A SLAVE" it certainly deserves to stand in a class, as the puces Indian offering to them all!! Surely should provide ample enjoyment to the Cinema Lovers of your country and be the means of increasing India's Growing Colony of Cinema followers."

To-Day: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10 30 P. M. (S. T)

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road. Tram Terminus)

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 & 10 p. m.
"OTHELLO"
featuring Emil Jannings.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE MAN FROM THE PAINTED POST"
featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE SHEIKH"
featuring Rudolf Valentino.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
PATI BHAKTI
or
HUMAN EVOLUTION

A most powerful drama that will make you think. DONT MISS TO SEE.

Daily 6, 8-15, 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic
Presents THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT
NATIONAL FILM CO.'S
JANAK VIDEHI
Specially produced for
DIPAWALI HOLIDAYS.
See this Yogic life of supreme renunciation amidst royal surroundings and pleasures that baffle the imagination.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
THIS WEEK HOOT GIBSON
IN
DEAD GAME
A hair-raising Western romance with a comedy in the programme.

STARTING NEXT WEEK
Universal's latest serial
THE OREGON TRAIL
With ART ACCORD.

Under the patronage of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD, NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE ON
Wednesday 7th November 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon)
EKACHAPYALA
Friday 9th November 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon
SWAYAMVAR
Saturday 10th November 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 11th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA
Manager.
G. N. Mauli[illegible]

TAILORS
For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.
Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
A. R. Abdurrehman & Co.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters
44, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Helpless and Starving Beggars.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease, to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Bowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.
V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
from the
Best and Well-known Italian Manufacturers for
FLOORING
RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES.
SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.
(Used by the P.W.D.)
Always in Stock. Send your Inquiries to
MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & CO
12, Bank Street, Fort.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
WAGNER ELECTRIC
A. C. & D. C. Motors and Dynamos
Rectifiers. Freezers and Coffee-Grinders.
356 WORKING IN INDIA.
Sole Agents and Distributor for India
BABAN GOKHALE.
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum
WAGNERELEC, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 17.

Trade in both yarn and cloth has been seriously hampered by the course of events in the future markets, and the latest advance in American contracts, which brought January deliveries up to 16.25d. before noon to-day, is calculated to make the position still worse. At this level, which is the highest for this season, we are 80 points above the price ruling at about the same hour last Wednesday. Egyptian futures, on the other hand, are only slightly advanced.

The Manchester market is in no condition to withstand shocks of this kind, nor can it thrive on a higher range of values. Already the cry from the consuming countries is that Lancashire prices are too high, and that they are being undercut by the Continent and Japan. India shippers report that they are receiving many inquiries and sending out quotations daily which evoke no useful response. It is beyond doubt that Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Karachi would buy our staples at a price. They are disposed to operate more extensively than they have recently done, and some moderate transactions in dhooties, jaconets, and nainsooks have been booked. Some of the new inquiries may be due to the incidence of the Ramadan holidays, which began on Tuesday and bring us to Lucknee Day, on Friday of this week.

None of the other Far Eastern markets can be reported on favourably. China business is exceedingly flat, the turnover being confined to moderate lines of dyed goods and other fancies and an occasional stock lot of shirtings. Large stocks of Japanese goods are said to be held in Shanghai, but the better-known English chops are not in large supply. According to the last mail, auction prices have been well maintained.

Java and Singapore have contributed demand for grey and white shirtings, cambrics, and splits, and Bangkok has taken shirtings and sheetings. Turkey and Egypt are only making the most urgent replacements. Home and Continental trade are alike restricted, and only isolated transactions are reported for the American markets.

Spinners of both American and Egyptian yarns have had a quiet week. For the former only a feeble general demand exists, though one large single booking (a million pounds) is reported. Great irregularity in quotation is observable. A moderate business is offered in fine bundles for India, and twofold 40's have been bought for the same market. Various specialities have received more attention, amongst them being heald yarns of fine counts, which suggests recent buying of the best class of Lancashire fabrics. Bolton producers of combed Egyptian yarns find demand tapering off, but deliveries of these and of the better qualities of carded yarns are being steadily taken against contracts except for the German market. This useful business has practically come to a standstill, and for its resumption it will be necessary to await the return of more tranquil conditions in Central Europe.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Oct. 17.

Jute has shown firmness during the week and buying was on a more extensive scale. The news from Calcutta was the chief cause of this advance, and the mills were reported to be buying heavily. Other sections of the trade were not influenced to the same extent. Jute yarns were slow, of sale, but section has recently shown improvement. Eight pound cops were sold at 2s. 7½d. and 2s. 8d. In the jute cloth section the demand was irregular.

Business in linoleum hessians was active and good orders were placed. The demand for the ordinary width of hessians was not so well maintained. If jute continues to remain at a steady level this branch would soon benefit. The firmer tendency in Calcutta goods should assist towards this end. The conditions which now exist are favourable to increased buying, and the main factor required is a continuance of a steady level of prices for the raw material.

During the week prices were as follows:—Chested hessians: 10½ oz. 40 in. 3-10-12d.—3 7/8 d. per yard; 8 oz. 40 in. 2 10-12d.—2 7/8 d. per yard. Jute; First mark actuals October, £23—£24; red S.S.C. actuals, October, £22—£22. 10s. daisee 2, £22. 10s. —£23; daisee 3, £21—£21. 10s., all c.i.f., United Kingdom.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Oct. 17.

The position in the linseed oil market is somewhat easier, and values for spot at £42 and near oil are not so firm. Demand has shrunk considerably, and both home and foreign buyers are seemingly content to want a little while before filling their requirements. Cotton oils are a quietly steady trade, and prices are about unchanged. Crude oil from the new Egyptian seed is now offering at £36, or 20s. below old oil which is still on the market.

Crude soya bean oil maintained the recent level of values and is in fair demand, while nut oils, such as palm kernel, ground nut, and cocoanut oils, meet with a fairly steady demand.

In the oilseed section old plate linseed has eased off from the highest level caused by the strength of Argentine options, but is still too dear to attract buyers. New crop, too, is easier and some business has been done for January-February at £17. Egyptian cotton seed meets with a fair demand, and further business is reported in Manchurian soya beans.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Oct. 17.

No great volume of business is circulating for Welsh steam coals, but an improved inquiry is in evidence. Continental optimism that reparation deliveries would record a quick recovery appears to have waned, and with stocks diminished consequent upon recent protracted slow buying, orders are coming forward more freely. Demand, however, is still below the average, and with outputs heavy, the excess of supply prevents the market gaining strength. "Bear" operations having lowered prices to a level bordering on the cost-of-production line, consumers are only cautiously buying to prevent prices rising.

A quiet business is passing for Admiralty large, best grades ruling steady around 27s., 28s., with Seconds unsettled at 26s. Dry large receives just sufficient orders to hold prices to 27s. 6d. bests and 26s. ordinaries. Monmouthshire large is relatively the weakest spot, and recovery is still absent. Black veins quietly steady at 27s., Western Valley large 26s., Easterns dull at 24s.—25s.

Coking varieties are strong at 21s., best bunkers 18s., cargo descriptions steady 14s. —16s., dry nuts 35s., washed duff 19s.—23s. 6d., coke not quite so active, but some good business still to execute, and prices fairly strong around 45s. Patent fuel flat. Meagre business passing and prices weak, 28s.—31s.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 9/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 19/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 9/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 19/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 13/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 5/8
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 21/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 515
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 565
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 555
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 158
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 152½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 227
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 326
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.46-3/16
London—Paris Frcs. 77.40
London Switzerland Frcs. 25.20
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.10
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks 8000 Milliards.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 5.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 17/32
Bank Demand	1-4 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1,4 7/8
Fcs. Demand	510
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	227
Japan	158 1/2
Singapore	170 1/2

Market—Steady.

London, Nov. 3

Bankes 3 per cent.	55 1/2
Bar silver Spot	32
" 2 months hence	31 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Little Indian Buying—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923

Interest day to day loan	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

New York Market will be closed on the 6th instant.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris	77.50
" " " " Germany	190000000000
" " " " Italy	No. received
Stockholm	16.92
Christiania	29.90
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	25.10
Belgium (Yesterday's 90.30)	90.25
Athens (" 290.0)	295.00

New York, Nov. 3

Demand Bills	4.45.87

DISCOUNTS.

London. Nov. 3.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Bankes 6 per cent	27

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 3.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 90 1/4 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/4 "
War Loan 5%1929/47	£100 13/16 "
Consols 2 1/2%	58 1/8 unchgd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69 "
Govt. Securities 3%	58 3/4 "

London, Nov. 3.

Conversion Loan	lb. 98 11/16
5 1/3 per cent. Indian Loan	" 102 1/2
7 per cent. Indian "	" 117 —

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/13/0
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15/13/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-0-0
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-0-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24-14-0
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79-0-0 (nominal)
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 78-8-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77-10-0

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Bar gold ready, s. 92-5
Silver ready, d. 32-0
Silver forward, d. 31-9
TONE OF SILVER—
India bought to cover sales, Market closed with buyers satisfied, Sellers scarce.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/12
4 per cent Terminable Loan 100/
5 per cent War Loan 91/2
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/11
5 per cent Tax Free Loan 95/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/15
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/6
6½ per cent Bomaby Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 72/8, Central 26 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, Alliance 130, Apollo 27/8, By-Cotton 635, By-Dyeing 992/8, Bradbury 555, Century 465, Central India 522/8, Colaba Land 165, Coorla 160, Crescent 251/4, Dawn 695, Edw. Sassoon 235, Elphinstone 52/8, Fazulbhoy 855, Finlay 625, Gokak 133/12, Ind-Bleaching 260, Ind-Malwa 570, Jamshed Mfg. 175, Kasturchand 235, Khatao 292/8, Kohinoor 1700, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scd. 75, Madhowji 275, Mathuradas 360, M. Petit 3200, Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 4100, New Great 547/8, New City 310, Pabani 415, Pearls 650, Phoenix 502/8, Shapurji 227/8, Simplex 357/8, Standard 1550, Swan 775, Swadeshi 521/4, Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1710.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290, B. Burma 317/8, B. Burma N. I. 75n. Bt. Burma Pet 4/2, B. Tramway 62/8, B. Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 87/8, Katni Defd. 290, New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 33/8, Tata Iron Ord. 26/4, Tata Iron Defd. 98/12 Tata Hydro 642/8 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

London. Nov. 3

Chartered Bank	£ 19
Hongkong	124 1/2
National	103 3/4
Eastern	5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	12 3/4

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 5th November, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	567/8	—	—	570
Colaba	—	—	—	165
Crescent	247/8	—	—	250
Kohinoor	—	—	—	1700
Nagpore Ordy	517/8	..	—	522/8
New Great	545	—	—	546 4
Pearl	647/8	—	—	650
Phoenix	—	—	—	502/8
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	635
Bombay Dyeing	980	..	—	832/8
Sir Shapurji	227/8	—	—	230
Simplex	350	..	—	356/4
Swan	—	—	—	770
Swadeshi	517/8	..	—	521/4
Century	460	..	—	463/12
Alcock	—	—	—	290
Indian General Ordy.	—	—	—	67/8
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	85
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	290
Tata Steel Defd	100	—	—	98/12
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	26/4
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10
Bombay Burma Old	—	—	—	377/8
Bombay Burma New	—	—	—	75
Bombay Steam	—	—	—	87/8
Bombay Electric Tramways	—	—	—	62/8
Central India Mining	—	—	—	5
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	33/8

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 3.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan. 12 1/8
Tone—
Plantation First Latex Crepe November... 13 7/8
Tone—Steady moderate business.

Weltevreden, Nov. 3.

Trust sold out of 1924 crop.
1,000 tons of superior at 14½ guilders, and balance of channel assortment of 1924 crop, 15,000 piculs at 16 3/4 guiders.
Second hand is firm with few transactions in superior Nov/Dec. delivery at 17¼ guiders, and Dec/Jan at 17 5/16.
To-day's quotations are:—
Nov/Dec. 17 1/8 guilders. No sellers.
Jan/Feb. 17 5/8 guilders No sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

A further advance of 25 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on Commission Houses and trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 73 points up. The market advanced on short covering and heavy buying. Reports from Manchester are good, and it looks as if prices may go higher.

The position of our market is extremely strong and will in our opinion continue for some time until the arrivals of new crop cotton begin to move freely here. Should prices advance by about Rs. 15 from to-days level, we would advise our friends to liquidate their purchases then, so that they are free to enter the market again with a view to selling for moderate profits. Later in the season we certainly expect to see a higher level of prices ruling when the first rush of cotton has been absorbed and the statistical strength of the market asserts itself.

In spite of the small advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 567½ i.e. Re. 1 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the commencement of the session Offices, Commission Houses and jobbers were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 570. Around this level Marwari Shroffs and a well-known Indore operator sold which caused a setback and the market declined to Rs. 567½. Going up by a rupee the values further gave way to Rs. 565½ on selling by Offices and jobbers, but again recovered to Rs. 568 on buying by a Japan House. The market after fluctuating within a small range closed finally at Rs. 564½ at 6 p.m. At Cotton Green the market was kept closed. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 530/31 and touching Rs. 529½ steadily advanced to Rs 532 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. Selling by other Offices and Shroffs caused the market to decline to Rs. 526½. The prices again recovered to Rs. 530 on Bull operators buying but soon after dropped to Rs. 527 on selling by Commission Houses and Offices, and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 524 at 6 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 523 and going up to Rs. 523½ gradually gave way to Rs. 518½ on Marwari Shroffs selling, and finally closed at Rs. 517 at 6 p.m. F. G. Bengal December/January was quoted Rs. 457 nominally.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last and there was a good inquiry from local millwalas and exporters, and about 3500 Bales are reported to have been sold.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov 5.

Fully Good Broach	..April May ..	564 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec. Jan. ..	454
Fine Oomra ..	..Dec. Jan. ..	524
" " ..	..March ..	517

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November, 5.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	566
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	456
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	568
Fine Oomra	March	518

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" Imports	..
Mid American spot fair demand	18.87
Egyptain F.G.F. Sakel	19.65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	..
Dec.	18.32 27
Jan.	18.26—29
Feb.	..
Mar.	18.07—28
April	..
May	17.85—70
June	..
July	17.58—27
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.87+70

Egyptians Jan. 18.70 Mar. 18.35 May 13.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3
To-day's Prices.

Months.	
Nov.	18.45—26
Dec.	18.31—25
Jan.	18.28—27
Feb.	18.16—28
Mar.	18.07—18
April	17.95+71
May	17.85+70
June	17.69+68
July	17.51—34
Aug.	17.00+63
Sept.	16 15+55
Oct.	15 64+51
Nov.	15.31+49

Tone.—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.
To-day's Prices.

Months.	
Nov.	18.48+43
Dec.	18.59+44
Jan.	18.65+45
Feb.	18.74+44
Mar.	18.84+45
April	18 89+45
May	18.94+42
June	18.95+43
July	18.95+42
Aug.	18.95+42
Sept.	18.95+42
Oct.	18.95+42

Manchester Market firm and encouraging Sales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov, 3.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.65
" " Fully Good	12.05
" " Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.60
" " " Fully Good	13.10
" " " Fine	13.40
M. G. Broach, Good	14.70
" " Fully Good	15.10
" " Fine	15.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.55
" " Fully Good	11.95
" " Fine	12.35

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, Nov. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " Continent	16,000
Futures at New York	..
" " " Jan.	31.83
" " " Mar.	31.93
" " " May.	31.93
" " " July.	31.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	32.00
Futures, " Jan.	31.77
" " " Mar.	31.70
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	11
Silver foreign mined	(3 1/4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 3.

Total in Sight	45,23,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	333,000 "
East Indian " "	163,000 "
American "	27,70,000 "
Other " "	167,000 "
Total Sales	52,000 "
East Indian Sales	2,800 "
Total Speculation	.. "
" Export	.. "
East Indian Export	.. "
" " Stock	36,000 "
" " Forwarded	5,600 "
" " Actual Export	.. "
" " Imports	17,000 "
" " Speculation	200 "
American Afloat	193,000 "
East Indian Afloat	31,000 "
Total Afloat	289,000 "

WHEAT.

London, Nov, 3.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/D sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D sllers	42
AUSTRALIAN N/D Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. N/D paid Sellers	43
Firm & Quiet	
Tone:—	
WHEAT Afloat to U. K. 18,40,000 Qrs.	
Freight of coal Cardiff to Bombay 14	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	43 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 2 0	9 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Tecseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	12 10 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	60 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 10 0
Barely	29 0 0	..
Castorseed	64 0 0	13 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	.. ..	
Linseed, April/May	.. —	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 12 0	

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 3.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Sellers	£ 16 7/8
LINSEED Argentine N/D Paid	£ 18 3/4
" J/F S llers	16 5/8
TONE OF RAPESEED—Quiet	
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Paid	£ 22
Do N/D nominal	£ 22
Tone—Firm and Quiet.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	£ 17
TORIA RAPESEED J/F Paid	£ 16 1/2

METAL REPORT.

London, Nov. 3.

TIN BLOCK	208 5/8

METALS.

London, Nov. 3.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 81
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets f. o. b. net	£ 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Bombay, per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		57 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		53 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 14 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		75 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET. DAILY QUOTATIONS RATES.

Bombay, Nov, 5.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Do.	No. 20 1/2	1 0 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 4
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 13 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Ligth house	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 9
Japan	No. 42/2	1 11 8
Japan	No. 20	1 0 3
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal	25/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Nominal	25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Nominal	25/10
Tone—No business.	

LINSEED.

London, Nov 3.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone—Firm but quiet	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov/Dec Paid	40/3
" Jan./Apl Paid	37

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 5.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 3, 1923.

Cotton	1882 Bales
Wheat	4 80 Cwts.
Linseed	1223 "
Rape, etc	119 "
Gingellyseed	1495 "
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	1191 "
Castorseed	1575 "
Rice	4587 "
Myrabollams	703 "
Cottonseed	2884 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	458 "
Jawar	1346 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil
Bajri	325 "
Coal	1343 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(INDUSTRIAL NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Rs. a. p.
Chadi—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 [illegible] 0
Elphinstone	1 0 9
Longcloth (Full weight, 24/36 inches)—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix "	1 5 6
Pearl "	1 5 9
Manekji (Gaw Mark) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Baby) per lb.	1 6 3
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 6 3
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6238/2703—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6
Swan Finlay	1 6
Pearl per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 6
Longcloths— × quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 6
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Calender, 24/60	
Textile (Land)	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Zenith (Drum)	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon (Dun)	1 3 3
Jacob (Rajkumar)	1 3 3
Sallas—	
Peasney per lb.	1 4 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Grey Drill, Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	—
No. 128 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob E, D per lb.	1 6 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Shook Grey Drills—	
Standard per piece	6 8 6
Phoenix per piece	6 8 9
Swan Finlay per piece	6 7 9
Hindustan per piece	7 0 6
Shook Grey Drills—	
Pearl per piece	6 12 6
Bleached Shook—	
Textile Per Piece	—
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 10 0
Bombay United Per piece	7 6 0
Black Check 5lbs—	
Textile Per Piece	8 12 6
E. D. Rachael	6 14 6
Grabrun No. 6124—	
Pearl	12 0 0
Hindustan	12 0 6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.884 inches
Temperature of Air	80.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.3 "
Dew Point	68 0 "
Relative humidity of Air	65.% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2 "
Minimum do do.	75.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 146
Fall of Rain	— "
Total fall during month	— "
do do year	— "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Oct.	— "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.
F	9	11 12	28 11	9	5 12	17 0
		23 58	30 9		17 2	13 7
Sat	11	0 43	30 9	11	6 45	12 [illegible]
		14 42	28 4		18 [illegible]	
S.	4	6 54	25 10	4		
		19 39	25 2			
M.	5	7 58	26 [illegible]			
		20 42	[illegible]			
Tu.	6	8 [illegible]	[illegible]			
W.		[illegible]	[illegible]			

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 5.

S S City of Pittsberg Henderson, New York.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Akbar, Hollar, Jeddah.
S S Lawlands, Adams, Genoa.
S S Calara Canus, Suttora, Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Silvio Pellico for Trieste.
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer Soudan for China.
Steamer Nevasa for Antwerp.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.

S S City of Pittsberg:—The City Line steamer City of Pittsberg, 4719 tons Captain A Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Akbar:—The T M Company's steamer Akbar, 2951 tons, Captain RC Hollar, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Lawlands:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Lawlands, 2374 tons, Captain J I Adams, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Calara Canus:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Calara Canus, 4416 tons, Captain N Sultora, wily sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, November 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Berth.
1 Werdenfels 3351 Bremen 21/11 Graham & Co
2 Mooltan 12836, London, 10-11 M M and Co.
3 Aquilia 4207 tons N F, 15/11 L Triestino.
6 C Exeter 5987 Karachi 8/11 K N & Co.
7 Delta 4780 Aden 3/11 M M & Co.
7 Nevasa 5652 K'chi N F, M M & Co.
8 Clara Camus 4511 Dunkirk 4/11, Graham and Co.
8 Cl. Cumming 3108 N F, 12/11 J F & Co.
10 & 11 Kohinur 3240 Cal. 10/11 T M & Co.
11 Sado Mara 3627 Japan 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
12 Nurturton 4495, Hull, 17/11 Graham & Co.
12 & 13 Tannenfels 1744 tons K'chi N F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru 4364, Kobe 8/11 O S Kaisha
2 Olympia 3272 L'pool 10/11 Graham & Co.
3 Bandra 1877 P Gulf 8/11 M M & Co.
5 Lamlands 2304 Genoa 6/11, Graham & Co.
6 Alpine Range 2267, N F 6/11, S S N Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Baroda 1899, Colombo 2/11 M M & Co.
D & E Jeddah 2923, R S Ports 6/11 T M & Co.
F Bahadur 2936 Calcutta N F, T M & Co.
N C Britisher 3244 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
M Garada 3218, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F. N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 17th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Nevasa due about 12th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Margha (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N and Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November Agent K N Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan Macnaughten (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tantenfels due about 3rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 10th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 5.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—184 bales Indian cotton raw, C Bomanji and Co., 200 bales Indian cotton raw, Govind Vishram; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, Manalal Manilal; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, Fateh Ali; 60 bales Indian cotton raw, Ali Brothers, 993 bales Indian cotton raw, Toyo Mena Kaisha; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, Toyo Mena Kaisha; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Sodo Maru for Kobe:—1216 bales Indian cotton raw, Yokohama Kitsu Kaisha; 500 bales Indian otton raw, Shamji Hivargi; 420 bales Indian cotton raw, Bomanji and Co.; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, Toyo Mena Kaisha 300 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Sodo Maru for Shanghai—500 bales Indian cotton raw, Japan Trading Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw R. Ali Mohamed; 20 bales jodia wool raw R Ali Mohamed; 33 bales clean cotton flv., B Mayer and Co. 50 bales cotton yarn white A. El. Ejel; 40 bales Indian wool raw, K. Esmail; 220 bales Indian raw cotton Hirji Nensey and Co. 120 bales Indian raw cotton J A Begbie and Co.

S S Olympia for Constantinople:—33 bales F. woolen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Olympia for Manchester:—10 bales ctry. grey cotton twill. The Meyer Sassoon Mill; 50 bales Italian hemp Shrikisur and Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—1000 bags textiles E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—32 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

S S Mooltan for London—20 bales tanned sheep skin, L Hasam; 28 bales tanned cow hides, L Hasam; 8 bales tanned cow hides, V. Machavji and Sons, 5 bales goats skin V. Machavji and Sons; 32 bales cow hides, Ladhabhoy Thorrea and Sons; 38 bales ctry. cow hides, Haji Noor Mohamed Haji Essa; 9 bales ctry goats skin, Haji Rajmohamed Rahimbhoy; 4 bales ctry sheep skin tanned, Joomahbhoy Shoriff and Sons; 4 bales F. Lambs skin, H A Aminoff; 14 bales ctry. cow hides, 6 ctry goats skin tanned, Peermohamed Hossain, 20 bales ctry cow hides tanned, H B Ramji and Co. 5 bales Indian C. and W. carpets, C Chuvry; bales woolen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency; 27 packages wearing apparel etc., Cox's Shipping Agency; 50 cases Mother of Pearl shell, A M Manzee; 7 bales tanned goat skin, Enamdar Abdul Rahaman and Co.

S S Aquilia for Genoa—2000 cwt rape seed, Italian Cotton Co. Ltd; 2502 cwt brown rape seed, Gorio Ltd. 16010 cwt linseed, Gorio Ltd.; 5505 cwt linseed, Gorio Ltd.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, Vardhaman Bros.; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 385 bafles Indian cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Aquilia for Naples—2001 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ltd.; 531 bales Ind cotton raw, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Nurtorton, for Hull:—3612 packages Ind linseed Rally Bros. 2568 packages crushed myraboliem, P Mathuradas and Co.

S S Nurtorton for Dunkirk:—275 bales Ind. cotton raw, Arjan Khimji and Co.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool—1000 cwt Till seed G A Begbi eand Co.; 500 cwt Till seed, G Minogee, 155 bales Indian cotton raw, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

S S Tahba Maru for Hongkong—97 bags red Russian manila E Veerji and Co.

S S Lowlands for Genoa:—1000 lbs Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros.

S S Lowlands for Marseilles—1000 cwt ground nuts Rally Bros.

S S Clara Canus for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt. poppy seed, Rally Bros.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—200 bales ctry.; grey cotton twist, Sassoon David and Co. 500 bales cotton G manufacture twist C Bomanji and Co., 100 bales cotton G. manufacture twist, David Sassoon and Co., 55 bales Ind raw cotton, Gorio Ltd.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Silvio Peltico for Trieste—17000 cwt rape seed, Strauss and Co., 275 bales Ind. cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co. 505 cwt fennel seed C Jivanlal and Co., 505 bales Indian cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd. 110 bales Ind cotton raw, J A Begbie and Co., 500 cwt rape seed, Rally Bros.;

S S Silvio Peltico for Venice—114 cwt Ind. cotton raw N Rajaram and Co

S S Circassia for Liverpool—48 bales Indian wool raw, K Esmail.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 5.

S S Haresfield from Rangoon. Agents B I S N Co. Ltd.:—14091 bags Rice, 1735 bags rice, 379 pieces teak squares, 34 pieces teak squares, 237 pieces teak squares; 32 pieces teak squares, 133 pieces teak squares, 194 pieces teak squares, 83 pieces teak squares, 180 pieces teak squares, 700 bundles teak scantling, 496 bundles teak scantling 415 bundles teak scantling, 493 bundles teak scantlings, 321 bundles teak scantling, 153 bundles teak scantling, 120 bundles teak scantling, 165 bundles teak scantling, 571 bundles teak scantlings, 173 bundles teak scantling; 217 bundles teak scantling, 1000 bundles teak scantling, 300 bundles teak scantling, 628 bundles teak scantlings 421 bundles teak scantling, 31 bundles teak scantling, 198 bundles teak scantling, 148 pieces teak scantlings, 101 pieces teak scantling, 225 pieces teak scantling, 3480 pieces teak scantling, 2885 pieces teak scantling, 49 pieces teak scantling, 1260 pieces teak scantlings, 1522 pieces teak scantling, 444 pieces teak scantlings, 3037 pieces teak scantling, 1500 pieces teak scantling, 1395 pieces teak scantling, 3200 pieces teak scantlings, 1794 pieces teak scantling, 763 bales teak battons, 68 bales teak battons, 2653 bales teak battons, 320 bales teak battons, 77 bales teak battons, 1151 bales teak battons, 307 bales teak battons, 1228 bales teak battons, 25 pieces teak posts, 273 pieces teak posts, 1932 bundles teak Tea Board 3365 bundles Teak Tea Boards, 229 bundles teak tea boards, 292 pieces teak tea boards, 6678 pieces teak teak boards, 850 pieces teak tea boards,

S S Haresfield from Rangoon. Agents B I S N Co. Ltd.—216 pieces teak decks, 252 pieces teak planks, 154 teak planks, 103 pieces teak planks, 150 bags white beans, 176 cases Cutch, 269 bags black oorid, 167 pieces black Tinsfi 50 bags wool sheets for saugar machinery 509 pieces teak sleeper, 102 pieces Ppnkado sleepra.

From Moulmein—2210 bundles teak squares, 144 pieces teak squares, 450 pieces teak squares 543 pieces squares, 172 bundles teak posts, 1874 bundles teak posts, 74 pieces teak posts, 255 pieces teak posts, 1165 bundles teak scantling, 1143 bundles teak scantling, 4537 bundles teak scantling, 1567 bundles teak scantling, 433 bundes teak scantling, 3755 bundles teak scantling, 1379 pieces teak scantling, 30933 pieces teak scantling, 9849 pieces teak scantling 646 pieces teak scantling, 158 pieces teak scantling. 12450 pieces teak scantling, 1068 pieces Pynkado sleepers, 1023 bundles Mud. G. W. Baltens 361 bundles Mud. G W Baltens, 165 Mud. G. W. Baltens, 686 bundles G W Scantling 1168 pieces G W Scantling, 1304 pieces, G W Scantling, 95 pieces G W Planks.

A Lahore message of 2nd November states: Sir John Maynard has been reappointed as Vice-President of the Governor's Executive Council. The Governor leaves Lahore on a tour on 6th and after visiting Gurdaspur, Batala and Kakpatan returns on 11th.—(A. P.)

The Swarajists are contesting almost every constituency of the Assembly in the United Provinces. Among the Independent candidates they support Pundit Malaviya's candidature.—(A. P.)

An Amritsar, message states that on 2nd November the office of the Civil Disobedience Commmittee has been set up there. The Gurdwara Committee is urging Sikhs all over the Punjab to hold demonstrations on 8th November.—(A. P.)

It is understood that the office of the Ludhiana Gurudwara Committee has been searched and two members were arrested. (A. P.)

PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
Bombay Chronicle Studio

AS OTHERS SEE US.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Away on the other side of the globe, I have been reading Mr. Iyer's articles on the democratic party (the spirit moves me to say that I should never have recognized it as "democratic" without the label). One sentence particularly stands out, that in which writer refers to Mr. Montagu as "the best and truest friend of India." To those who believe in the Reforms as sincere attempts toward self-government, Mr. Iyer will be right; to those who believe with Mahatma Gandhi that they are to be ignored completely as an obstacle to freedom, this will be lack-visioned indeed.

One truth emerges out of this expression of Mr. Iyer, and that is that the Indian who told me not long ago that "most Indian "intellectuals" did not know their real friends", was absolutely right. To one who has watched Liberalism slowly but completely destroyed during the years of the Great War, such an expression suggests that Indians take to heart the words of Ibsen, "The Liberal is the worst foe to progress." If it is progress toward the goal of Swaraj that the people of India want, men of the ideology of Mr. Iyer *must* be set aside; if it is marking time within the British Empire taht they want, let them follow his advice—to the exclusion of that of India's really "true" friend, the Mahatma, who not only sees clearly, but sees far. That Mr. B. G. Horniman throws his word in the scale against Council-entry confirms some of us in the United States in our belief that those who favour it are on the wrong track. Distance is not always a disadvantage, and it is often the case that one fails to see the forest for the trees! The forest of Indian politics is dark and thick, these days.

Mr. Iyer says: "We have never been misled—we were fully aware of the forces arrayed against us." One asks, is he (and are others) aware that it is worse to be in "the leading-strings" of the Liberals, as it is those of the Conservatives? Does he not fail to realize that the *"force majeure"* —to which he admits the members of the Assembly *had to yield*—will always be a fact to reckon with, what with checks and balances, to say nothing of intimidation and cajolery, and the time-honoured (but not out-worn) flattery?

Those of us who have been depressed recently by the disunity—religious and political—the conflict of personalities, where egotism beclouded the Nationalist spirit and sense, and the seeming departure from the teachings and high thought of India's great and wise leader, are encouraged by the splendid reaction of all types of Indians to the flagrantly unjust Kenya decison. This, we trust, is going to bring India back to 1922, and blot out, as far as that is possible, the last unfortunate twelve-month.

Mahatma Gandhi would have India go slowly and surely, with solid ground under her feet at every onward step; he distrusted short-cuts that have misled the Council advocates. As was the case in our own revolutoin, the Die-hard spirit has put solid ground under the feet of those who will no longer tolerate an alien domination working against the best interests of their land. We have a suspicion, too, that in the minds of some who, in opposition to the N. C. O. idea, advocate co-operation with the Council, is the thought that this is an error, but that the error must be discovered by the failure of such co-operation. That this failure will certainly come, we feel to be a foregone conclusion, when we expect its proponents to ascend again to the plane of Mahatma Gandhi's thought and action—poor in results, but rich in the experience that alone makes for success in any field of human endeavour.—Yours, etc.,

BLANCHE WATSON.

New York, Oct. 3.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Amongst our new National institutions, perhaps the most useful, successful and beneficent is the National Medical College. It was the dream of late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji to start a model Medical College and Hospital in Bombay. He inaugurated the Parsi Fever Hospital and succumbed to the fell disease. Since then Dr. Bhajekar, Dr. Masina and others have been running various private hospitals; and recently we have in our midst the People's Free Hospital run by eminent Indian physicians and surgeons. But it was given to Dr. Sathye and his splendid band of capable and self-sacrificing colleagues to start and run a National Medical College in Bombay, which has now on its roll 372 students. Sir, we are all so well aware of the woes of our students, so many of whom are shut out every year from the Grant Medical College. We also know the fate of the Indian patients in the J. J. Hospital. We do need a larger number of medical men all over the country. This College has introduced Ayurvedic course of studies also. If the writer remembers aright, the College was opened by Mahatma Gandhi, on the anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji and is affiliated to the Lok. Tilak Vidyapith. Such noble names are associated with this splendid National institution, which deserves the support of every patriotic person. Today Dr. Sathye and Mr. L. G. Khare are going round the town for "Dhunteras" collections, when it is hoped, that merchants retail dealers and all will subscribe liberally to the College Fund. The need is great. The object is noble. The workers are self-sacrificing. A timely help will strengthen the institution and keep it going. My countrymen, help the National Medical College—our most useful, successful and beneficent institution.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MR. JEHANGIR B. PETIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest Mr. Petit's manifesto enclosed with to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" and find the demarcation line between Mr. Petit and the Swaraj Party to be so thin, according to the views expressed in the manifesto, that I see no reason why Mr. Petit should not join the Swaraj Party at once to make his election doubly sure. Recent Council elections have clearly manifested which way the wind blows, the psychology of the electorate and the atmesphere pervading the whole country politic. No one expected Mr. K. F. Nariman would top the polls, but he did for the simple reason that he is a Swarajist which counted more. The Hindu support which Mr. Nariman had received speaks volumes for the mentality of the people transcending race and caste, for the country's outlook is so metamorphosed that in the fight for Liberty racial discriminations have no place. People were too optimistic of the results of Mr. Baptista's election, but we were all disappointed which is a clear indication that the country is not inclined that way. A councillor is expected to serve the interests of his electorate and not experiment with his own pet and independent views. No intelligent voter will vote for a candidate who is going to test his own views apart from the electorate. In honorary work the worker always feels conscientious scruples for a brief term of office, but in a paid Government service he finds his conscience absolutely clear for a life time and retires with pension. Isn't that a wonder? Now in the service of the country a candidate should consider himself in service of the country just as he would consider himself bound to serve the Government when paid for and with this understanding, the candidates should conform to the views of their electorates and loyally serve their country. Now the Swaraj Party is a well-organized one, holding offices all over the country and as such forms an intelligent directorate and the voters rest assured of the line of action the candidates would follow and, therefore, vote with utmost confidence. I am sure there is nothing too great for Mr. Petit to sacrifice for the sake of serving the country by joining the Swaraj Party. The Assembly electorate is highly intelligent and there is no mistaking the fact that if Mr. Petit joins the Swaraj Party, it is incumbent on the Nationalists to support his election in the manner they did in the case of Mr. Nariman. I am inclined to believe that the ensuing term is the last of the Reformed Councils and he who loses this chance loses the opportunity of a lifetime. If Mr. Petit can see through the whole thing and be wise in time and join the Swaraj Party he may rest assured of his success. I do suggest that he make up his mind and join hands with his brothers-in-arms and carry on the fight to a finish. He must decide! Will he join?—Yours, etc.

T. RUTHNAM.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS KHADDAR DEPT.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Following is the Statment of receipts and disbursements of the All-India Congress Khaddar Department from the 1st July to the 30th September 1923:

RECEIPTS.

Balance as on 1-7-23			
In fixed deposit with the Bank of India, Ltd., ...	2,00,000	0	0
Bank of Baroda, Ltd. ...	1,00,000	0	0
Union Bank of India, Ltd....	1,51,935	0	0
Shilotri Bank, Ltd.	25,000	0	0
In current account with the Central Bank of India Ltd	1,849	6	0
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	9,209	6	3
Bachhraj Jamnrlal on behalf of the Member in Charge	85,090	6	4
Khaddar Fund (ear-marked) ...	1,057	0	2
Interest	6,352	12	9
Brokerage	336	7	4
Advances recovered	2,394	1	9
Total	5,83,224	8	7

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loans to Provinces for Khaddar Production Korala	10,000	0	0
Sind	5,000	0	0
Expenses of the General Department:—Pay 256-15.0; Stationery 9-12-0; Travelling 52-12-3; Postage 12-10-6 and Miscellaneous 11-4-9	343	6	6
Expenses of the Production Branch:—Travelling 1147-13-6; Postage 42-15-0; Stationery 12-10-3; Pay 1807-8-3; Samples 2-7-6 and Miscellaneous 33-9-6	3,107	0	0
Hawking of Khaddar	1,627	3	0
Dead-stock			
Information Bureau	175	0	0
Production Branch	11	4	0
Advances paid	6,469	11	5
Cash and investments			
In fixed deposit with the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. ...	1,00,000	0	0
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	2,00,000	0	0
Union Bank of India, Ltd. ...	1,54,610	0	0
Shilotri Bank, Ltd.	25,218	12	0
In current account with the Central Bank of India Ltd	63,280	15	0
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	11,880	0	0
Bachhraj Jamnalal on behalf of the Member in Charge.	1,500	15	11
Total	5,83,224	8	7

(Sd.) JAMNALAL BAJAJ
Member in Charge,
All-India Congress Khaddar Department.

(Sd.) N. M. PADWEKAR
Accountant.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I beg to certify that all my requirements as an Auditor, have been complied with.

I certify that in my opinion, the above statements of receipts and disbursements exhibits a true and correct version of the state of the All-India Congress Khaddar Department's affairs according to the best of my information and explanations given me and as shown by the books of the above Department.

I have examined investments.

(Sd.) C. H. SOPARIWALLA
Hon. Auditor,
All-India Congress Committee.

110, Medows Street, Fort;
Bombay: 27th October 1923.

Enrich your Blood with Iron Jelloids

Banish Anæmia, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Headache, Palpitation, Poor Appetite and Indigestion.

These ailments make your life a burden. Banish them quickly, and for good, by taking Iron Jelloids for a few days. You will be delighted to find how much stronger you feel and how much better you look in less than a week. Recovery commences with the very first dose and continues steadily as each succeeding dose of Iron Jelloids increases the supply of iron until your blood is sufficiently rich in this health-maintaining ingredient.

For Anæmic women and girls, for weak, nervous men and youths and for delicate, ailing children Iron Jelloids are an unfailing source of strength and vitality.



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For Adults . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2 Prices: A Fortnight's
Tonic for Men . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A trial . . R. I.
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A Precious Balm of Magical Curative Power in CUTS · WOUNDS · SORES PILES · ULCERS · &c.

Zam-Buk

FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, October 17.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 10th instant was £125,839,095, as compared with £125,831,765, on the previous Wednesday.

This week's arrival of gold was on a smaller scale. Continental enquiry has been substantial, but purchases for India have again been small.

Gold valued at $2,000,000 has arrived in New York from London.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of September 1923:—

Netherlands Imports nil Exports £187,771.
Belgium Imports £95, Exports £6,053.
Switzerland Imports nil Exports £440.
Spain and Canaries Imports £9,000, Exports nil.
Egypt Imports £57 678, Exports £500,900.
West Africa Imports £122,995, Exports £64.
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas Imports nil Exports £2,000.
United States of America Imports £407, Exports £2,916,130.
Various South American Countries Imports £391, Exports nil.
Rhodesia Imports £196,889, Exports nil.
Transvaal Imports £2,851,243, Exports nil.
British India Imports nil Exports £550,541.
Straits Settlements Imports nil Exports £3,623.
Other Countries Imports £36,997, Exports £143,854.

Total Imports £3,275,665, Exports £4,310,456.

The Transvaal gold output for September 1923, amounted to 739,504 fine ounces, as compared with 769 371 fine ounces for August 1923, and 747,089 fine ounces for September 1922.

SILVER.

The market is still under the influences of the strong speculation in Bombay where a large bull position has been built up. The stock there is already 7,000 bars, an amount more than necessary in view of the really small offtake. A quantity even larger than this is converging upon Bombay, and a large proportion of this accession has been shipped from London. As Indian trade demand for the metal does not seem at all likely to absorb the large accumulation soon which will result when the silver has all arrived, it is reasonable to expect that sooner or later the stock in Bombay will press upon the market and make itself felt in the price. Business this week has been quiet; actual spot silver is scarce, but America has been offering for delivery a little ahead. China is doing nothing material at these rates, either as buyer or seller.

The Bombay mail of the 28th ultimo brings us the following details of the state of affairs in that city:—

"There are rumours of a corner in the bazzar for 1st settlement, which keeps about Rs. 3 higher than the second settlement The volume of outstanding outright and option transactions in the bazaar is very large, amounting to thousands of bars, which might suddenly cause big movements in the price in the market. Some up-country sales were made in this market for silver arriving shortly, induced by high prices. Owing to a threatened corner, ready silver is now sold in cut bars only (which are not good delivery in the settlement) at about one rupee below the price for the coming settlement, so that the upcountry demand for the metal may not be checked. . . . . Upcountry demand for the metal is about 50 bars per day. This decrease in offtake is due to the big difference in the price of ready and forward silver and also these days being Hindu religious days when they do not buy much bullion."

We have been given by the High Commissioner for Canada the following finally revised statistics on the production of silver in Canada during 1922:—

Special Note.—Prior to 1922, the method used in compiling the statistics on the silver production of Canada was to include, except for Ontario, the quantities of silver produced from Canadian ores either in Canadian or foreign smelters. For Ontario, the sales of silver bullion from the mines and smelters were considered as the year's production. In order to bring the practice for Ontario into harmony with that used in computing the silver output for the other provinces, adjustments amounting to 1,222,450 ounces have been made for 1922 to take account of the stocks of silver bullion on hand at the end of 1921 which had not been previously included in the reports of the mineral production of Canada.

As above defined, the production of silver in Canada during 1922 amounted to 18,581,439 fine ounces whist at the average price for the year of 67.251 cents an ounce was valued at $12,576,758 as against 13 543,196 fine ounces valued at $8,435,355 for 1921, an increase of 37 per cent. in quantity and 48 per cent. in value.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation September 22 17789; September 30 17929; October 7 17915.

Silver coin and bullion in India September 22, 9606; September 30, 9749; October 7, 9735.

Gold coin and bullion in India September 22, 2432; September 30, 2432; October 7, 2432.

Securities (Indian Government) September 22, 5751; September 30, 5748; October 7, 5748.

No coinage of silver was reported during the week ending 7th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 13th instant consisted of about 38,300,000 ounces in sycees, 40,000,000 dollars, and 1,960 silver bars, as compared with about 27,200,000 ounces in sycee, 39,000,000 dollars, and 1,220 silver bars on the 6th instant.

Quotations:—

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

October 11th 31.1/2 d. cash.
October 12th 31.5/16 d. cash.
October 13th 31.7/16 d. cash.
October 15th 31.7/16 d. cash.
October 16th 31.1/16 d. 2 mos. 91 s. /1 d.
October 17th 31.3/8 d. cash.
Average 31.406 d. cash.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

October 11th 31.1/8 d. 2 mos. 90 s./6 d.
October 12th 31.1/16 d. 2 mos. 90 s./7 d.
October 13th 31.1/8 d. 2 mos.
October 15th 31.1/16 d. 2 mos. 91 s./1 d.
October 16th 31.1/16 d. 2 mos. 91 s./s d.
October 17th 31./1/16 d. 2 mos. 91 s./2 d.
31.063 d. 2 mos. Average 90 s./10. 6 d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/4 d. and 1/8 d. below those fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Dhan Teras: Hindu Holiday.
First LL.B. Exam. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 8-40 p.m.
B. P. C. C. Council meeting, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, 6 p.m. (S.T.).
Meeting of Improvement Trust, 12-30 p.m.
Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 1-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.

Kali Chaoodas: Bank Holiday.

THURSDAY, November 8.

Divali: Bank Holiday.
Verdi's famous Opera, "Il Travatore", in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 5-30 p.m., for School Children.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1980): Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, November 10.

S.S. "Mooltan", with English mails, leaves at 2 p.m.
Verdi's famous Opera "Il Travatore," in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

Miss Palamkote's Concert in aid of the Concert Hall Fund, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Verdi's famous Opera "Il Travatore," in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 6-50 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 6 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 41m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 41m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h 4m
,, 10 (Sat.) ,, 6h. 43m., ,, 6h. 4m
,, 11 (Sun.) ,, 6h 43m., ,, 6h. 3m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday. This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

**The Down Gujerat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PEREIRA.—Monday, 5th November, 1923, Thomas Pereira, eldest son of Alexandre Pereira of the National Bank of India, aged 43 years. Funeral will leave his residence at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon at 5-30 p.m. Tuesday evening.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) the 6th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

G. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The 1st meeting of the Council of managements will be held at 2 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday (the 8th inst) in the office of the above Committee,

GIRGAUM DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE.

The volunteers and Congress workers in Girgaum Dist. C. C. are requested to vigorously carry on enrolment of Congress Members and collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund during the Diwali Holidays.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been elected as office-bearers of the Committee for the new year:—

President:—Sjt. Velji L. Nappoo..
Vice-Presidents:—Sjt. Punjabhoy Thakersey M.L.C., Sjt. K N Joglekar.
Secretaries:—Sjt. Jhinabhoy P Joshi, Sjt. G. S. Kanthi.
Treasurer:—Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai.

The 3 remaining seats in the B. P. C. C. will be represented by the following gentlemen:—Sjt. S S Karnik, Srimati Girjabai, Srimati Mrs. Mohanlall Desai.

COUNCIL MEMBERS.

The following are the Council members for the New Year:—(1) Jhinabhoy P Joshi, (2) M R. Ananta Krishna Iyer (3) Jivraj G Nensey (4) Ganpatishanker N Desai (5) D D Sathaye, (6) M. Kasim Khan (7) Bhagwati Prasad Nigam alias A. Lenin, (8) D. D. Wadia (9) P R Nilkantha Iyer, (10) H. P. Desai, (11) G. L. Patel, (12) G Y Benker, B.A., L.M.S., (13) R. Viraswami, (14) P. A. Krishna Iyer (15) K. N. Jogiekar (16) S S. Karnik (17) Shrimati Girjabai, (18) Srimati Mrs Mohanlall Desai, (19) Velji L. Nappoo, (20) Manilal N. Joshi (21) Punjabhai Thakarsey (22) G. S. Kanthi (23) G. K. Rane (24) G. K. Gadgil (25) Dadasahib Joshi..

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

Bombay Vaidya Sabha will perform "Dhanwantari Poojan" at 4 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), at Vaidya Raj Jadavji Tricumjee's Dispensary Kalbadevi Road, when members and visitors are requested to attend.

WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM T. C. C.

The adjourned second annual general meeting of the West Matunga-Mahim T. C. C. will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the compound of the Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga. Members are requested to be present.

I. E. SOCIETY UNION.

The members of "The Indian Education Society's Past Students' Union" are requested to see the Secretaries of the Union to-day (Tuesday) 6th inst in connection with the collection of the "Diwali Fund." in the Goregaokar's Premises, Dadar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo, arrived at Port Said at 11.30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 4-30 a.m. on the 5th instant.

DIVALI AND NEW YEAR.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th instant, being the Divali and New Year Day, when all are requested to come and buy Sudha Swadeshi Khadi and pure Swadeshi articles. Hours 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

WIDOW REMARRIAGES.

Reports of 71 widow marriages have been received from the different branches and coworkers of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha Lahore (Punjab) throughout India in the month of October 1923. The total number of marriages reported during the current year i.s. from 1st January to the end of October 1923, has reached to 712, as detailed below:—Brahman 128, Khatri 148, Arora 177, Kaisth 15, Aggarwal 87 Rajput 56, Sikh 5, Miscellaneous 96. Total 712.

BRAHMAN SEVA MANDALA, DADAR.

Under the auspices of the above Mandala a recitation competition will be held for persons of the Brahmin community at present living at Dadar, on Thursday, (the 10th January, 1924) at 8 a.m. in the Dadar English School. Candidates are requested to send their applications to the Secretary to the following address before 31st December, 1923:—No. 764 Bhanvdekar's Wadi, Bhandarwada Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

IN AID OF FLOODED DISTRICTS.

BENGALI PLAY IN BOMBAY.

The members of the Bengal Club, Parel, will stage the famous Bengali play "Hariraj" ('Hamlet') at Balliwalla's Grand Theatre on Tuesday, the 13th November 1923, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). The proceeds will go to the above Funds. Tickets for Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1, can be had from Mr. J. C. Maitra, 23, Medows Street, Fort. Special accommodation will be made for ladies.

"RAJA TODAR MAL" ESSAY COMPETITION."

With a view to rouse literary interest in and reverence for the great ancestors of the community, the Kayestha Young Men's Club, Meerut, proposes to award a Gold Medal and two Silver Medals to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners in the above competition. For details apply to: Kuljit Rai Bhatnagar, Honorary Secretary, the Kayestha Youngmen's Club, Shahpir Gate, Meerut City.

LECTURES ON "FIRST AID."

Under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Association, Dr. Socrates Noronha, will give a course of eight lectures in "First Aid" at the C. Y. M. A. Hostel, 20B, Charni Road, Girgaum, every Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. starting from Thursday (the 8th inst.) On the completion of the course an examination will be held by the St. John's Ambulance Association and certificates issued to successful candidates. The classes are open to all and are free of charge. Those intending to join may send their names and addresses to the Secretary C. Y. M. A. 20B, Charni Road, Girgaum.

PLEDGED VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

It is proposed to hold a Pledged Volunteers' Conference on the 25th inst., to return eleven Delegates to the All-India Volunteer Conference at Cocanada. All those who are desirous of joining the Conference are hereby requested to sign the Ahmedabad Congress Volunteers' Pledge and enrol themselves as Volunteers, at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12-6, on any day except on Sundays and Holidays.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th November 1923 to 6 a.m. of 5th November, 1923.

Disease.	Attacks.	Death.
Small-pox	Nil	Nil
Cholera	Nil	Nil
Plague	Nil	Nil
Influenza	Nil	Nil

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 96.
Total mortality this day last year 112.

AHMEDABAD MUSICAL CONFERENCE.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

It has been decided to hold the Sixth Session of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Musical Conference at Ahmedabad, on the coming Vasantha Panchami Day. Many celebrated musicians and songsters from the whole of the country, as well as learned Pandits of the science are to be invited on the occasion. Provision will be made for the display of the Ras, Dandis, Bhajans, Garbis and other specialities of Gujerat's folk songs. The historical ballads of Maharashtra and the Kirtans of the Haridas will also be included in the programme.

There will be an excellent exhibition of the musical wealth of the nation. And it is expected to get many suggestions for the reconstruction of the old system of Indian music.

The Conference will also discuss in what way it would be possible to popularise scientific music and what means can be utilised to bring about a regeneration in social life in that direction. Great masters of the Science are expected to have their discourses and discussions in the Conference.

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA.

This week the Imperial Cinema has been screening a most powerful and appealing Indian drama entitled "Pati Bhakti." In this screen the career of a young man from a millionaire family is depicted with all its splendour luxury and ease. He has two friends, one an honest and the other a dishonest person. The dishonest friend leads the young man to the life of vice and wiles and dissipates his fortune among demi-mondes. The young man's wife is bewildered at her husband's fast life, and with the aid of the faithful friends relieves him from the grip of his wicked friend as well as the tentacles of women of low reputation. To achieve her object, she risks even her life and at a time she courts a sentence of death on a false charge of murdering a courtesan, her husband's favourite but by the aid of the faithful and honest friend she escapes the extreme penalty of death and the virtue triumphs over vice. In this screen the loyalty and devotion of a faithful Indian wife to her disloyal and wicked husband is very admirably and impressively depicted and it affords both a pleasure as well as a moral to the spectators.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Friday the 9th November 1923, will be a post office holiday on account of "Diwali". All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and the Sub and Branch offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday. The Telegraph branches of the Combined Offices will however remain open and work as usual.

Friday the 9th November 1923 being a Post Office holiday the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the English Mail sailing on Saturday, the 10th November 1923.

Unregistered correspondence, upto 12 noon on Saturday; Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article, From 12 noon to 1 p.m. on Saturday; Registered correspondence upto 6 p.m. on Thursday and between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. on Saturday; Registered correspondence with a late fee of annas four on each article, From 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. on Saturday; Registered correspondence for the United Kingdom only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday, Parcels, upto 6 p.m. on Thursday; and Money Orders, upto 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagoia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th inst.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

ELECTIONS FOR NEW YEAR.

The following have been elected by the Bombay City Khilafat Committee for the year, as (1) Office-Bearers (2) Members of the Central Khilafat Committee and (3) Members of the Working Committee of the City Khilafat Committee of Bombay respectively.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF CITY K. C.

M M H J M Chhotani, President; Seth A H S Khatri, Hon. General Secretary; Seth Mohd. Zakaria Maniar Zakir, Sheikh Husain, Mohammad Usman, Hon. Secretaries; Seth Abdur Rahman H M Abba, Hon. Chief Treasurer; Seth Osman Sobani, H Abdul Aziz Nausariwala, Mohammad Aiyoob Contractor, Hon. Treasurers.

Members to the C. K. C. for 1924:—1. Maulana Abdul Alim Siddiqi, 2. Maulana Nazir Ahmad Khajandi, 3. Sheikh Hussain, 4. H. Mohd. Hakim H Din Mohd, 5. Mushirussadat Haji Syed Moosa, 6. Molvi Abdurrazzaq, 7. Abbas Khan, 8. H. Abdul Aziz Nawsariwala, 9. Mohd. Usman, 10. S. Auzarul Hasan, 11. Kasim Khan, 12. M. Waliullah.

NEW WORKING COMMITTEE OF CITY K. C.

1. H. Mohd. Hakim H. Din Mohd., 2. Maulvi Abdurrazzaq, 3. Maulana Abdul Alim Siddiqi, 4. Sheikh Husain, 5. Abbas Khan, 6. Mohammad Usman, 7. S. Auzarul Hasan, 8. M. Mohd. Kasim, 9. Mohd. Umar Abdurrasool Boihrawala, 10. M. Waliullah; 11. Sheikh Mohd. 12. M. Mirza Mohd. Ali.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KEMAL PASHA

NAGPADA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S CABLE.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by Mushir-us-Sadat Haji Syed Moosa, President Nagpada Khilafat Committee to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha:—"Nagpada Khilafat Committee, Bombay conveys heartiest congratulations Presidentship Turkish Republic. Prays Almighty bestow patience, courage for solidarity Islamic cause."

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CONVICTED OF THEFT IN MINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Sadashiv Ramchandra a shroff in the Coining Department of H. M.'s Mint with the theft in respect of 100 one anna nickle coins on Saturday last.

The evidence showed that on Saturday morning the accused was coming out of the Mint with a bag containing 100 nickle coins. Whilst he was about to pass out of the gate a sepoy challenged him and on not giving satisfactory explanation in regard to the bag, he was handed over to the Mint authorities. The accused had 11 years' service in the Mint and for the past three months was working in the Coining Department.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF CHARAS.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. J. Hudson, Inspector, Railway Excise, charged Kair Mohmed Haji Faiz Mohmed and Maruti Babaji with importing 44 pounds of charas valued at Rs. 2,844 from Chaman to Bombay without a license.

Mr. Mirza Mohmed and Mr. J. Kanga defended the accused.

The evidence showed that on receipt of certain information Mr. Hudson kept a watch on the parcels that arrived at the Grant Road Station on the 27th ultimo. On the next day both the accused came to the station and took delivery of six parcels by duly tendering the receipt. They were arrested and on parcels being opened before a "panch" some apples and pomegranates were found to contain charas.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and said they were ignorant of the law. They did not know that importation of charas was prohibited.

His Worship sentenced the first accused to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The second accused was sentenced to fifteen days simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On Sunday, a Mohamedan woman named Kulsumbai (25) residing in Khoja Street was trying to reach the string of a kite which was caught in the weather-frame of a balcony on the second floor of her house when the wooden support of the frame which she was holding gave way and she fell to the ground, a distance of 27 feet. She was picked up unconscious and died on her way to the hospital.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A Madras message of November 5th says:—Mr. T. Rangachariar was declared to-day duly elected to Indian Legislative Assembly for the Non-Muhammadan Urban constituency of Madras. He secured 3384 votes, while his rival Mr. Sadagopal Mudaliar obtained only 2067 votes.—(A. P.)

Owing to floods in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Kistna districts polling could not take place at certain stations on 31st. October and Government have fixed time for polling at those stations to 10th instant.—A.P.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The "Advocate of India" writes:—

From the cosmopolitan attendance and the constructive suggestions made at the preliminary meeting of the Journalists' Association it is evident that the call for the formation of an association was well received and we hope that the same enthusiasm will characterise the proceedings throughout. No explanation is necessary for fixing Bombay as the headquarters of the association, for nowhere is there as much journalistic activity as characterises Bombay at present. Bombay is, as it were, in the throes of a journalistic revolution and within the past few months the newspapers have practically doubled themselves. As such no time is more propitious for the formation of the association than the present. Over and above elevating the professional and economic status of the members the association should keep a vigilant watch over the personnel of the profession. In the present state of journalism any scribbler or dabbler in politics or a specialist in invective passes for journalist. Moreover in these days when the university manufactures more than the demand the market is flooded with these products and every one with certain suffixes considers himself a journalist by virtue of his degree granted by the university. There is an erroneous exception widely prevalent that the beginning and end of journalism is the writing of editorials. According to this, a newspaper should give more views than news. This is not what it should be. An ideal newspaper is one which gives its readers attractive and well edited news and the editorials are intended more as a help to the proper understanding of news and thus mould public opinion. The non-political nature of the association will bring many European journalists within its fold and united we can fight out our battles.

AMIR'S SECOND SON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KABUL, Nov. 4.

Her Majesty the Queen was delivered of a son last night at the palace in Kabul. She was attended by Miss Borland an English nurse. This is the Amir's second son, the eldest being 2 years old.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Rainfall has ceased in upper Burma and has been nearly general in the extreme south of the Peninsula with local falls on north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Vizagapatam one inch and Coconada one and half.

The western disturbance is unimportant. Forecast:—No large change.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 5.

The Hyderabad Municipality had resolved to present an address of welcome to Messrs. Choithram Jairamdas Abdulmajid and Pir Ghulam Mujadid on their release, but Mr. Jairamdas and his friends have, while thanking the Municipality for the address, declined to accept the address on the ground that their services are not so unique as to merit such high civic honour.

KHADI HAWKING.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC.

On the Diwali Holidays (i.e. 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Nov.) the following persons are going to hawk Khadi from 8 a.m. from the Marwadi Vidyalaya daily. Public are requested to buy Khadi for the New Year from them:

NAMES OF THE HAWKERS.

1. V.J. Patel.
2. B.F. Bharucha.
3. Mathuradas Trikamdas.
4. Dhirajlal Banker.
5. Manilal Rewashankar.
6. B.N. Motiwala.
7. Jethmal Narandas.
8. Naranji Dayal.
9. M.R. Jayakar.
10. B.N. Maheshri.
11. V.L. Nappoo.
12. L.R. Tairsee.
13. Jamnadas Eranza.
14. R.S. Padbidri.

HUBLI NOTES

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Nov. 2.

The annual election of office bearers of the Hubli taluqa Congress committee took place on the 31st October. Mr. K. Anandrao was elected President and Dr. Hardikar Secretary for the forthcoming year. The enrolling of members and volunteers is being taken up enthusiastically. The Hubli Bhagini Mandal met yesterday when, Ambakka Datar of Poona and Dr. Hardikar addressed the meeting and exhorted all to help organise successfully the 2nd Karnatak Provincial Bhagini Mandal Conference to be held at Bijapur on the 20th of this month to be presided over by Mrs. Kasturibai Gandhi.

The city, it seemed, was very busy yesterday electing representatives to the Bombay Council. The same was noticed at Dharwar. Very few non-co-operators, however, went to the polling booths. The Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Conference meets at Bijapur on the 21st inst. at the time of the second Karnatak Political Conference. Acharya Gidwani of Ahmedabad is requested to preside. The Dharwar District Volunteer Conference meets at Haveri on the 25th inst.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Basu, Mr. Samarth, Sir Habibullah Khan and Mr. Harikishan Kaul, Indian members of Royal Commission on superior services in India have arrived at Delhi on the 5th instant.—A.P.

Mr. Rangachariar is leaving Madras on 16th instant to join the Bar Committee, which is to meet at Delhi soon.

DELHI COMPROMISE.

A NO-CHANGER'S VIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 2.

Pundit Sunderlalji, who is here for the last two days, interviewed by a press representative said:—"Immediately after my release from Betul jail, I learnt that two events of far-reaching effect had happened in the life of the National Congress during the last few months. One was the resolution of the A. I. C. C. at Bombay suspending propaganda against the Councils and the other the compromise resolution at Delhi. As a firm believer in non-violent Non-cooperation as preached by Mahatma Gandhi, and passed by four successive Congresses, as only the right and possible road to liberty and for the regeneration of the country, I could not but feel extremely shocked and pained at the turn events had taken. These events have not only created a sad demoralisation in the ranks of our workers and a serious depression in almost all phases of our activities, but they have also seriously affected the prestige of our one representative National Assembly and have even begun to undermine the faith and inspiration of the people which were our main hope and the chief support during the last three years of our struggle. The movement was entrusted to us by Mahatma Gandhi and it is our sacred duty to preserve it in all its sanctity and integrity.

AN EMINENT INDIAN ENGINEER.

MR. B. N. DEY IN BOMBAY.

In view of the Imperial Economic Conference, now being held in London and the tremendous propaganda for the introduction of a protective tariff in favour of the empire products, especially of the "undeveloped colonies" which the Australian and the New Zealand Delegates are so zealously carrying out, it is interesting to note that a group of influential and leading British and Foreign Mercantile Houses interested in the Indian Trade, have deputed Mr. B. N. Dey, the eminent Indian Engineer, to investigate and prepare an independent report on the subject for their use. Having recently completed a big engineering undertaking for the Glasgow Corporation, Mr. Dey is now on his way to India for a brief holiday the first he has been able to take for years but much against his wish, he has been persuaded to combine business with pleasure while out in India and find out exactly how the Indian growers of raw material feel on this subject.

An account of the successful career of Mr. Dey appeared in the Sunday "Chronicle" of October 7th.

AHMEDABAD PARSI BATTALION.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF OFFICER COMMANDING.

Mr. Cawasji Framji Khambatta, Member, Parsi Panchayat, wires from Ahmedabad under date November 5:—

The Parsi community assembled in large numbers protested against the high-handedness of the Officer Commanding, Parsi Battalion here. Arrests of four members, Messrs. Nariman Sethna, Rustom Wadia, Erach Wadia and Phiroj Karanjawala, who resigned months ago have been made, which have caused great sensation among Parsi parents. Other arrests are expected to-morrow. A deputation is shortly going to wait on Major King.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

The Hindu-Moslem tension still continues Arrests of Hindus are going on daily every early morning. So far eighty Hindus have been arrested for taking religious procession with devotion music. These arrests are effected under the Police Act in compliance with the District Magistrate's order to the effect that if the manager or any of the worshippers in the Mosque object to the playing of music of any sort in front of the mosque, any procession passing such mosque shall stop playing the music ten paces on both sides of the Mosque.

Sir Frank Sly, the Governor of this province, interviewed Doctor Moonje and Nawab Niaz-ud-din Saheb and asked both parties to compose their differences. Yesterday at a meeting of representatives of Hindus including Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and both Rajas of the Bhonsala family, certain terms of compromise were suggested to the Governor and everybody is anxiously waiting for the Governor's decision. It is understood that the attitude of local Mahomedans is still un-compromising.

GOVINDJI'S HALWAS.

We have received from Mr. Govindji Vasanji, the National Confectioner, a beautiful box containing varieties of Halwa and other sweets, on the eve of the Diwali festival. The sweets are excellent both as regards quality and flavour, and are beautifully ornamented.

We have also received from Mr. Govindji six boxes of the "Magic Serpent." It is purely Indian made, produced by the Indian Research Laboratory, and will prove a suitable substitute for foreign ones.

EVENTS IN BEHAR.

POLITICAL AND KHILAFAT CONFERENCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MOTIHARI, Nov. 3.

Motihari was the scene of very enthusiastic scenes during the proceedings of the sessions of the Political and the Khilafat Conferences. The town was filled with prominent non-co-operators and a very large number of delegates and visitors from all parts of the province prominent among whom were the following.—Maulana Syed Suleman Nadwi, president-elect of the Khilafat Conference, Babu Dharanidhar, President-elect of the political Conference, Babu Rajendraprasad, Maulvia Shah Mohiuddin, Maulvi Md. Shafi, Deradas Gandhi, Shah Zubir and Srikushun Singh. The reception at the station was very grand. The local volunteers in their Khaddar uniforms decorated the railway platform and kept an immense crowd both in and outside the station in perfect order.

The Political Conference commenced its sitting with national songs, Pandit Jiwanand who was lately released from jail being the chief figure in this function. Babu Gorakhprasad delivered his address on behalf of the Reception Committee and Babu Dharanidhar read out his presidential address giving the political history of Behar and illustrating how the Hindus and Muslims of Behar had steadfastly adhered to joint action from the very beginning. He expressed his faith in the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi and exhorted the audience to stick to it with patience and perseverance. Resolutions were passed affirming the faith of the country in Mahatma Gandhi, actively sympathising with the Akalis in their great ordeal, expressing the determination of the people to support them in the struggle till the end and exhorting the audience to concentrate the national energy on the constructive programme in intensive form in chosen places.

The Provincial Khilafat Conference opened on 2nd November with recitations from the Quran and apt national songs. Maulana Rezanmad delivered an inspiring address which kept the audience spell-bound. The Muslim question was dealt in all its aspects. The question of Jazirat-ul-Arab was very cogently put forward in all its bearings. Hindu-Muslim unity was another topic of the address. Resolutions were passed amidst cries of Allah-O-Akbar with great enthusiasm congratulating Khalifatul Muslamin Amirulmomanin Khadimul Harman Sharifan Abdulmajid Kahan and Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha on his great achievement; Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali and other patriots on their release from jail. Maulana Syed Suleman's nine suggestions for freeing Jazirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim control were adopted. The Muslims were exhorted to join hands with the Hindus in reorganising Congress committees along with reorganising the Khilafat Committees. Sympathy with the Akalis was also expressed.

AMENDMENTS TO PRISON RULES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

Some amendments to prison rules have been gazetted. The orders regarding handcuffing inside jails have been modified. The prisoner will hereafter be medically examined with a view to test his fitness to undergo the punishment which has been now restricted to to cases where a prisoner has been guilty of repeated and wilful violations of any prison rule, and in fact his conduct is evidently due to contumacy.

A prisoner who is unable to labour through causes beyond his control will be entitled to remission for the period of absence. If a prisoner is convicted of an offence committed after admission to jail, under section 147 148 152 224 302 304 304-a 306 307 308 323 324 325 326 332 333 352 354 or 377 of the Indian Penal Code or of an assault committed after commission to jail on a warder or other officer, the remission of whatever kind earned by him under these rules up to the date of the said conviction may with the sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons be cancelled.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Jutes opened turn easier in sympathy with a quieter hessian market. There was a lack of outside support and small demand from speculators. Cottons are easier with only small demand. In coals, limited business is reported at late rates. Hurrididih shows a rise of about 45 points. In Miscellaneous turnover continues small with British India Corporation quoted somewhat easier. Teas continued steady at current prices. Government securities were firmer with fewer lots offering. On account of Diwali stock exchange will be closed on Friday, 9th but will open on Saturday, 10th till 2 p.m.

Following were closing quotations:—Government 3½ per cent. Government paper 63; 5 per cent bonds 1933 96/14 s.l. 5 per cent loan 1945-55 96/4 s.l. 5 per cent bonds 1925 102 s.l. Do. 1927 102/2 s.l., Do. 1930 103/4 s.l. Do. 1932 103/4 s.l.

Banks:—Imperial Bank contry 348;

Cottons.—Agra United 2/10; Cossipore cotton 9/10; Cawnpore Textile 4/12, Dunbar 162; Kesoram 4/12; Muir Mills 265.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref 10; Bally pref. 100 x d., Clive 24; Craig 5/10; Empire 35/8 s.l., Fort Gloster pref. 112; Howrah 33/12; Do. pref. 102; Hukumchand ordy. 7/12; Kankinarah 35/; Kinnison 830; National 221/8; Nuddea 41/8; Orient 167; Presidency 5/15; Reliance 40;

Coals:—Gopalichuck 12/12; Hurridih x 98 s.l., New Beerbhum 36/4; New Kessurgurrah 22/8; Raneegunge 55/8; Satpuburia and Asansol 5/8 s.l., Seetarampore 15/8; South Karanpura 10.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Engineering 6; Indian Iron and Steel 31; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 12; Kumardhubi Engineering 4/10, B. I. Corporation ordy 6/8; Indian Wood Products 5/6, Ivan Jones 7/2; Indo Burma 5/6; Madan Theatres 3/4; Anglo 17/12; Calcutta Landing and Shi Ryam Sugar 20;

Teas:—Bishnath 28/4; Grosby 11/4; Joybirpa Numburnadi ordy Tirrihannah 22 per cent Exchange four

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1923.
(606th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE KHILAFAT.

It is unfortunate that the proclamation of a Republic in Turkey should not have been accompanied by any statement regarding the new position of the Khalifa of the Muslims in relation to the Turkish State. The Turks, of course, can say with truth that they had already stated or at any rate implied pretty clearly, on the occasion of the separation of the temporal power of the Khalifa from that of the Turkish State, what the relation is to be; but for the information of the Muslim world it was desirable that the matter should have been again expounded in connection with the new development in Turkey. A very little work at very little cost undertaken by any considerable group of Muslims outside Turkey would have been sufficient to avoid this apparent anomaly, which is sure to be taken as a slight to the Khilafat and to lead to misunderstanding in some quarters. We are sorry that no such work was undertaken, both for the reason already stated and also because the Turkish Government might be reasonably led to suppose that Muslims outside Turkey take no real interest in the Khilafat. If such an impression should exist in Turkey, the sooner steps are taken to remove it the better, for the harm that may be caused by such a false impression is inestimable. And we hope that the Central Khilafat Committee of India will take effective action to dispel it.

The letter addressed by the London Muslim League (of which the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali is president) to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, asking for a plain statement of the position of the Khilafat in order to allay the anxiety prevailing in the Muslim world, is, so far as we are aware, the only move which has till now been made by Indian Muslims for the elucidation of a matter of such serious concern to them, and it is possible that the answer may be of no satisfying kind. For the Turks have already stated, unequivocally, that the Khilafat is no longer their concern exclusively. "The future position of the Khilafat is what the Muslims outside Turkey choose to make it. We have reestablished the Khilafat at Constantinople and will defend it. The rest concerns you others." That was quite clearly stated months ago, yet nothing has been done towards the building of the new Khilafat on the true Islamic basis which all Muslims desire. We hear much talk, upon the other hand, in India of the liberation of Jezirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim control.

The Jezirat-ul-Arab will be liberated, that we regard as certain. The occupying Powers are bound to withdraw in their own interests, which are now beginning to be clearly perceived. But will the evacuation of the Jezirat-ul-Arab— i.e. the Arab provinces of the late Turkish Empire—by the Christian Powers concerned really in itself fulfil the aims of our Khilafat movement? Such evacuation, which is now merely a question of time, would leave the religious demands of Muslims unsatisfied. In order to satisfy those demands, the Khalifa's rights must first be reestablished and clearly defined—work which no Christian Power would think of undertaking or is competent to undertake. It can be done only among Muslims in private conference and conversation, and we believe that with a little tact it can be done easily in that way. Indeed we believe that a Khilafat deputation to the Near East, if it went now, could peacefully dispose of questions between Muslim potentates which could otherwise be settled only by recourse to arms eventually. As we see it, the question of Jezirat-ul-Arab is subsidiary to that of the Khilafat, and the Khilafat should come first in every Muslim's thoughts. What will the liberation of Jezirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim control profit us, if at the same time the Khilafat is reduced to a shadow or the Muslim world is riven by the arms and propaganda of a false Khalifa. We repeat that there is no time to be lost, if the Indian Muslims wish to see the religious institution of Khilafat restored, and not destroyed by their neglect of duty.

RELEASE MAHATMA!

There have been, and still are, rumours current among the Indian public that Mahatma Gandhi will shortly be released from prison. We attach no credence whatsoever to such rumours. To give credence to them would be to belittle the intelligence of our political opponents, who seem to us to be of very shrewd intelligence in matters political, capable of defeating the whole Indian nation at any time in the purely political arena, into which the nationalist movement has relapsed since the imprisonment of the Mahatma. It was only on that higher ground where something more than shrewd intelligence is needed, the ground where pure sincerity alone can triumph, to which Mahatma had transported the whole Indian movement, that the opponents of Swaraj were at a loss. The imprisonment of Mahatma brought the movement back into a region where they could frustrate it easily. It broke the formidable union of traditionally irreconcilable elements which Mahatma had created. It has proved to the satisfaction of any political intelligence that Mahatma *is* the Non-Cooperation movement in the only sense in which it ever was, or could have been, efficient. It seems to us therefore most improbable that a Government, endued as we have said with shrewd political intelligence, will of its own accord release Mahatma in the circumstances.

That Indian unity is really and ultimately contrary to British interests we do not believe; but it is contrary to the political interests of the present opponents of Swaraj. To realise its desirability would require an effort of imagination, tantamount to conversion, on their part, and a transference of thought to the religious from the political plane which is perhaps beyond their competency. In politics we have to deal with factors and with probabilities, and, so far as we can judge, such a change is quite "outside the sphere of practical politics", (to use a consecrated phrase which was once applied to the Almighty by a European statesman). In the sphere of practical politics, Indian disunion is to the interest of the opponents of Swaraj, and the Nationalists themselves have proved by their behaviour since Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment that Mahatma was the only bond of Hindu-Muslim unanimity. It is not quite the fact, but that is how it seems to the political opponent. The fact is that there is unanimity about essentials between the saints of all religions; it is the sinners who make quarrels, and their quarrels are invariably about unessentials, and upon the political plane. Mahatma's doctrine of overcoming evil in an opponent by increasing goodness in oneself, is a religious conception which, while he imposed it, transported the whole nationalist movement on to a plane where saints were in their natural element, while sinners were uneasy, being half asphyxiated. In the political region, on the other hand, the sinners are at ease, the saints asphyxiated.

It is Mahatma Gandhi's glory that he could and did impose religious standards and maintain them, and it is highly to the credit of the masses of the Indian people that they do as a whole appreciate the superiority of Mahatma's teaching over that of mere political contenders. They are willing to follow the one, blindly, but the others they instinctively distrust. Thus Mahatma Gandhi seems to be the only cause of Hindu-Muslim unity, whereas the real cause was the plane to which he raised the nationalist movement. It is a plane accessible to all who choose to make the efforts necessary to attain it; and to reattain it ought to be the single-hearted effort of all the Indian leaders at the present juncture of affairs. Strong pronouncements, fighting resolutions and big talk of any kind are singularly out of place at present, when they only rouse the laughter of opponents. The only way to free Mahatma is to follow Mahatma, and that is impossible upon the lower plane of mere contentious politics. Let them get back on to the religious plane, the plane of unanimity, and unanimity will naturally follow: the masses of the people will be interested once again, and the continued imprisonment of Mahatma's person will no longer be to the interest of the opponents of Swaraj since the spirit of Mahatma, unimprisonable, will fill India.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN INDIA.

The almost irreconcilable divergence of interests between the British and Indian commercial community in India could not have been better represented than in the summary of the resolutions proposed to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The latter is a purely European organisation, and the fact that the Bengal Chamber is to sponsor the resolutions distinctly offensive to Indian sentiments on each subject is proof of the absolute incompatibility between Indian and European interests. Thus, for example, the Associated Chambers will require "that no reservation of the Indian coasts of vessels owned and manned by Indians to the exclusion of British ships from other parts of the Empire could be tolerated so long as India forms a part of the British Empire and depends for protection by sea upon the British navy." Now, if on any subject Indian sentiment in all shades of political parties in the country could have said to be crystallised and be unanimous it is on this question of developing an Indian mercantile marine. The reservation of the coastal traffic to a nation's own ships is one of the commonest and easiest methods for achieving such a development and the fact of the Associated Chambers giving a direct negative to such a distinctly settled opinion of the Indian people only serves to mark off that organisation not only as non-Indian but anti-Indian. And the use of the argument about India forming a part of the British Empire is as unhappy as could have been possibly devised. For its implication is, that if India wants to develop economically she must sever her connection with the British Empire, because so long as it is a part of the Empire and whenever its interests conflict with those of the Britishers, they must by implication of this resolution go to the wall. We are sure that the authors of the resolution did not contemplate any such treasonable conclusion, and yet, from the wording of the resolution as reported, it seems to be inevitable.

We do not think it worth while to argue at length the shibboleth about India receiving protection by sea from the British navy. India has no ambitious neighbours across the seas and in ordinary events need fear no naval attack that will also not be directed simultaneously against Britain herself. It is Britain's interest, not charity, that she keeps open the principal highways of the ocean for the benefit of her own commerce. Of the same tenour and effect is another resolution which refers to the present system of the stores purchase for Government. The Associated Chambers consider that it "is not in the best interests of India and the system of rupee tender for delivery in India should be substituted." This wording is, indeed, a little cryptic but if it means anything, it means that the slight concession which the Government have made,—only in words—for preferring Indian goods or commodities available in India wherever made is not acceptable. In spite of their emphatic declarations, the Government themselves still continue in fact to buy over 75 per cent. of their store requirements abroad. But even so, the Associated Chambers are not satisfied. They do not want Indian manufactures to grow or Indian merchants to earn their commissions. Further comments would be superfluous and additional illustrations unnecessary, though a good many can be found in their opposition to the demand for protective tariff for the Indian steel industry or the requirement of special representation for the Senior Chambers of Commerce," (whatever that may mean) in the Legislative Assembly.

Notes of the Day.

The British Election.

It seems to be fairly certain that there will be a General Election in England, if not exactly in the coming spring, at least in the course of the next twelve months. The Premier's speeches make it clear that he is prepared to stake the fortunes of his Cabinet and Party on the issue of Protection vs. Free Trade. The issue is not a new one—it is the old, old issue in British party politics, which the war had temporarily thrust into the background. In his Manchester speech Mr. Baldwin outlined in somewhat loose terms his Protectionist policy. He said he was for free trade within the Empire. At the same time he wished to see preference for Empire goods established under the Flag. He does not believe that "free trade" and "imperial preference" are mutually contradictory terms and hopes to effect a workable compromise between the two policies. Just as the proof of the pudding lies in the eating, so the merit of Mr. Baldwin's Imperial Preference-cum-Protectionist scheme will lie in its practical application. All the schemes drawn up by "Imperial" politicians since the days of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain have been admirable on paper. But the moment, any serious attempt was made to put them into execution, they have gone to pieces. There is little likelihood that Mr. Baldwin's —or is it Sir P. Lloyd Graeme's?—scheme will meet with a better fate in the long run.

A Vague Policy.

He has indicated some of the articles which he would like to tax and others which he would admit free. He would like, he says, to tax certain manufactured goods of foreign origin, but if he had scrutinised British imports he would have discovered that most of the imported manufactured articles are of kinds which are not produced in the Empire, and therefore, necessary for the nation. Any tax on such articles would be highly resented by the direct and indirect consumers in Great Britain. If there are any articles, the like of which can be had within the Empire, they will be found to be of too insignificant value in the aggregate for a tax on them or a preference shown to their rivals of Empire-origin to be of any material benefit to the latter. The only real field for the show of preference lies in the raw products which Great Britain imports in large quantities from overseas, but unfortunately for the "Imperial" politicians, the least tax on them, whether direct or indirect in the form of preference, would be bitterly resented by the people, as such tax or preference would be calculated to raise the prices of these articles. Mr. Baldwin is, therefore, obliged to announce that he will not tax wheat or meat. What are the articles, then, that he will tax? Only when he has definitely told his countrymen what articles he will tax, can they give serious attention to his scheme.

India and Imperial Preference.

The reference in the Prime Minister's speech to Indian fiscal policy was as unfortunate as it was alarming. They seem still to think of India as a convenient dumping ground for the European manufactures, and the problem they look upon as simply consisting in securing for a given country the greatest share of that dumping ground. This is unfortunate; and unless Indian authorities, and the Indian people take heed in time, they will soon find the hardships of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" coming upon them with a vengeance. And it is alarming because if the still very influential British interests so organise themselves as to bring pressure upon the irresponsible and unsympathetic Government of India, there will be little hope for an Indian industrial regeneration. Mr. Baldwin realises that he and fellow-Protectionists have a tough job in the case of India. This country which is among the greatest producers of raw materials in the world is not content with her position, but aspires to be a great manufacturing country too, and since she has both labour and raw materials in ample quantities the chances of her success are not so remote as her rivals may wish. Indeed, as Mr. Baldwin told his countrymen, India is as much Protectionist as Great Britain, and has greater reason to be so, because she fears the competition of Great Britain itself among her rivals. Hence, in many directions India's interests are bound to clash with those of Great Britain. Though in the past and even to-day, she has been tolerating the subordination of some of her vital interests to those of Great Britain, the awakened self-respect of her people will not permit of such exploitation any longer. She will insist on her right to protect her own industries at any cost, whether such protection is against British exploiters or any other alien exploiters. Since she has been prevented from exercising that protection through her legislature, she has sought to extend the protection by means of a voluntary sacrifice of her immediate gains. Swadeshi and boycott are the means to which she has resorted in lieu of the legal weapons which have been so far denied to her. Though the results aimed at may take a longer time for achievement, they are sure to follow if Indians do not deviate from the path they are following. If British statesmen are really anxious to purchase India's good-will, they can do so only by a genuine give-and-take policy—in a word, by treating Indians on a footing of equality. To India economic independence and political autonomy are synonymous expressions and not until the latter is secured can Great Britain hope to receive any real and material preference from India for the latter's manufactures.

America and "Asiatics."

Elsewhere we publish the comments of the well-known progressive American journal, "The Nation", on the attempts now being made officially in the States to disenfranchise Indians who have been domiciled there. It is unfortunately true, as the journal states, that the recent decision of the Supreme Court has been received in India with sorrow but with little protest. For this the Government of India and His Majesty's Government are mostly to blame. When His Majesty's Government were themselves engaged in sanctioning or conniving at attempts to keep down Indians in a position of inferiority in the Colonies of the Empire, it would have been vain to expect them to make any whole-hearted protest against the injustice contemplated in the United States. As for the Government of India, they can only protest to His Majesty's Government, being but a subordinate department of the latter, and one can easily imagine the fate of a protest addressed to a Government whose own conscience is not quite clear in the matter. As for the people of India, with a Government that is conscious of its subordinate position at every turn, they can only appeal to the better mind of America to desist from an injustice which is patent on the face of it. Could anything more monstrous be imagined than to deprive persons who have been naturalised for years, of not only their citizenship, but also of the properties they had acquired in years past? Yet that is what is contemplated in the States, and India is helpless to prevent it. Since the American legislation affects all Asiatics, the latter should make common cause to win for themselves the equality of status which is no more than their human right. The necessity of an Asiatic Federation as a factor of world peace grows more and more apparent every day.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY.

(BY DR. SYED MAHMUD.)

*II.

It would suffice for our purpose, however, to pass in brief review the salient features of the conception and realization of Muslim polity and Muslim civilization as evidenced in India. And whether we let our minds dwell on it or not we are at once struck by the brilliance of the men who ruled—more particularly of those who have passed into history under the collective sobriquet, with its obvious implications, of the "Great Moghul", and by the daring simplicity of their measures. The twentieth century democratic mind must stand amazed at the ease and directness with which important reform were conceived and achieved, reforms which in a modern State would probably necessitate several constitutional campaigns and be attended with the fall of many Governments before being placed on the statute book.

Mu lim Polity,

The Muslim sovereign had to fight hard for their thrones. Islam being republican to the core in its spirit, and in its earlier practice, and the idea of an hereditary monarchy being entirely remote from the political consciousness of the Prophet, no strict and enforceable law of sucession applicable to personal and hereditary rule had been ordained. The governmental basis under Islam as conceived by Mahomed rested on the elective principle which he enunciated and which was so creditably carried into effect by his immediate successors. The Muslim monarchs in India, however, like other offshoots of Islamic sway, developed a personal and hereditary rule in which temporal power went hand in hand with, whereas it should have been dominated by the authority of religious sanction. The sceptre did not fall to the eldest, or the favoured son, but to the strongest and cleverest one, the son who was the greatest individualist, who possessed comparatively most of the attributes of the superman. The respective conception of Muslim and Hindu polity are in their basis entirely different, and indeed opposed. The Muslim commonwealth is based on the absolute equality of all men before the law. There is no privileged class, no priesthood, and no caste system. The law of Islam does not recognize differences of race or colour and its political ideal is the creation of a people sprung from a fusion of all races. Whereas, the Hindu system was an absolute dependence on immemorial custom. The Islamic system, as we have already seen, was based on the principle of Individualism; the best in every individual was to be developed, and anything which tended to repress the healthy developement of individuality was inconsistent with and opposed to the spirit of Islamic ethics. We may presume that it was this spirit, modified by the absolutism developed by the Muslim rulers in India, that Aurangzeb was exemplifying when on one occasion he cried: "Cease to be kings; O cease to be kings, or determine that your dominions should be ruled by yourself."

Benevolent Despotism.

The Muslim rule in India was a despotism although a *benevolent* one. Despotism, of course is the personal rule generally of one man, subject to no laws excepting the law of public opinion expressed in the revolt of his subjects. To a sociologist it would appear, in case a good ruler is always guaranteed, that a benevolent despotism is the form of government approaching nearest to the ideal. But its fundamental weakness lies in the fact that it cannot be guaranteed that the right man will always wear the purple, and there lies the weakness of such a rule. A people who have had all their political thought and work done for them are in a helpless and chaotic state directly the strong man dies or ceases to rule. Whilst a strong and a good king induced a similar spirit in his ministers and viceroys, and those to whom he delegated

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article was published in our issue of 2nd instant.

"SAVE ISLAM'S CRADLE"

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB WEEK.

DUTY OF INDIAN MUSLIMS.

ALI BROTHERS' APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who arrived here this morning, communicated to the Associated Press a joint message by himself and his brother, Maulana Mahomed Ali, to the Mussalmans of India in the course of which they observe: "The Jazirat-ul-Arab day will soon be with us and it behoves us all to try and understand what it really means. The victory which with God's grace, has crowned the heroic struggle of our Turkish brothers for the maintenance of their national freedom is an earnest of the success that we trust Allah has in store for us and our fellow countrymen in the struggle for *our* freedom. Their victory has averted the collapse of the temporal power of Islam with which European domination has so long been threatening us. With Turkey still intact and the Turks revived, other Muslim States also, like Afghanistan and Persia, are now free from European menace and can develop their resources and capabilities. But our Arab brethren, who are dearer to us than all others as the kinsmen of our beloved Prophet, are to-day under alien domination and are kept devided and distracted despite the tempting prospects of an extensive and strong Arab Empire held before their eyes during the war. It is not, however, their political condition that concerns us so much to-day. On the day of the Jazirat-ul-Arab, we have to call to mind the dying injunction of our beloved Prophet to free our Holy Land from all taint of non-Muslim domination. Just as the Khalifa is the personal centre of the Islamic world, so is Jazirat-ul-Arab the local centre of the Islamic world and the duty of keeping it safe for Islam falls upon us in India no less than upon the Turkish or Arab brethren. We are not unmindful of the sacrifices during the last four years. But what are these compared to the sacrifices of our Turkish brethren. Even their monetary contributions have been far greater than ours. But not all the monetary sacrifices of the Islamic world can equal a single drop of blood willingly shed in the cause of Islam and the Turks have poured forth this treasure with still greater liberality, if possible, than their hard-earned savings. The Treaty of Lausanne has already rewarded their sacrifices and a just and merciful God will not, we feel sure, leave ours unrewarded.

AN INSPIRITING PARALLEL.

But the victory of our Turkish brethren was snatched out of the jaws of defeat and despair and they gained all after having seemingly lost all. Our own condition presents to-day an almost exact parallel, but we refuse to despair. We too have been driven back to the banks of the Sakaria, but we look forward with unabated confidence to God's assistance and to a victory that will secure us, for Jazirat-ul-Arab, something more and better than the Treaty of Lausanne. The struggle promises to be long but, long or short, no believing Mussalman can drop out of the ranks. It is true we have had the most unfortunate occurrences in India during this year and they have forcibly attracted our attention. They cannot be ignored and the problems that they present to us have to be solved by us, but just as the visible creations of God must never be permitted to make us forget their invisible Creator, so, too, the things we see with our own eyes in India must not be permitted to make us forget the things which we do not see but which are, nevertheless, taking place in the Holy Land of Islam. Nothing must be allowed to divert our attention from the Jazirat-ul-Arab. Let us never, never forgot that it was for maintaining the sanctity of this local centre of Islam inviolate that we were made by the last of the Prophets the sole mandatories in his last days on earth. Those who were hostile to us could have safely been trusted to do all they could to distract and divide us and discredit the workers—and they have not been behind those expectations. We have always to be on our guard against them. About our Hindu brethren too we should like to say just a word. Whatever any Hindu brother may do, let us never forget that our great and national leader, Mahatma Gandhi, too, is a Hindu and that no Mussalman in India has stood more firmly by us in the cause of the Khilafat and the Jazirat-ul-Arab than he. At least so long as he is not once more in our midst, let us treat every Hindu brother as if he was Mahatma Gandhi himself. God will no doubt reward us for such gratitude.

KHILAFAT EFFORT IN INDIA.

As for the Khilafat Committees, never were they more necessary than they are to-day and the natural instinct of self-preservation has truly guided our brethren in our absence in maintaining them intact. They must now work as they never worked before. Thank God the crisis is over and signs of re-awakening are visible on all sides. Mussalmans are regaining their lost sense of proportion and are realising more and more every day that they cannot permit the people of an alien race and creed to dominate the Holy Land of Islam. It must ever remain the last refuge. It was the cradle of Islam. God willing we shall not let it become its grave as well. Apart from the needs of our Turkish brethren, whom victory has cost more than defeat cost the others and who have to provide homes, according to a message of the Turkish Premier just received by us from Angora, for hundreds of thousand of refugees, there is an obvious need of funds for maintaining and improving the organisation which our brethren in India had themselves built up during the strenuous years 1920 and 1921. Whatever others may say, we, for our part, have enough faith in the capacity and willingness of our co-religionists to make every sacrifice that Islam may yet demand. But even more than the large contributions of the rich, we rely upon the mites of the poor. Our mainstay must be their monthly contributions and the savings of our large-hearted sisters from their household expenses. The success of the week to be inaugurated on the day of Jazirat-ul-Arab will be the earnest of our further success.

THE CALUMINATORS.

One word more and we have done. In our absence things have, regrettably, happened which have given a handle to our enemies to caluminate and discredit the workers. The more sensitive among them are naturally apt to keep back from work in future and few have escaped altogether scot free from the evil effects of this calculated discouragement. To them we have only to say that the work they had undertaken to do was God's and, so long as it is needed and remains God's work, any one who seeks retirement is guilty of nothing short of desertion and to our people, whose unstinted confidence and general response to our appeals had made possible such success as has been achieved, we should like to say that we and all who work along with us are their willing servants and not their masters. All our lives we have been simple soldiers fighting under other chiefs and if more recently we have risen to positions of greater responsibility and perhaps greater peril, it was they themselves who have raised us. If in the early dawn of Islam's history, a Khalid (General) could fight just as well as, if not better than, a simple soldier under one who had previously been under his own command, we too can save Islam to-day in its hour of danger only by doing what the Khalid had done. Nothing would please us and our fellow workers more than going back once more to the ranks from which we have risen and we will cheerfully follow whatever General the army of Islam itself chooses, but the matter must go on. One thing alone we refuse to accept and that is defeat and the surrender of the citadel of Islam in Holy Arabia to the enemies of Allah and of his Prophet. Let our work during the Jazirat-ul-Arab week proclaim to the world the final decision of Allah's army in India to maintain the good fight and not to be overcome."

SHAUKAT ALI,
MOHAMED ALI,
Servants of Kaaba.

KABUL URGES MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

"CEMENT HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY"

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

An important meeting of Turks, Afghans, Indian Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs was held in the Babar Bagh, Kabul, on October 19th, under the presidency of Haji Abdur Razaq, Rais-ul Mujahidin-i-Waziristan, to congratulate His Imperial Majesty the Khalifa-tul-Muslimin and His Excellency Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha on the evacution of Constantinople by the Allied troops. The following resolutions were unanimously passed in the meeting:—

1. "That this meeting heartily congratulates His Imperial Majesty Khalifa-tul-Muslimin, His Excellency Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and His Excellency Fakhri Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at Kabul, on the evacuation of Constantinople by the Allied troops."

2. "That this meeting resolves that all communities of India should join hands in a peaceful struggle for the release of their trusted leader Mahatma Gandhi who is a strong advocate of the Khilafat movement."

3. "That this meeting heartily congratulates Imam-ul-Hind Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Lala Lajpat Rai, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Dr. Kitchlew on their release."—"Nation."

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

15075C

"PURE GOLD."

MR. FITZGERALD ON INDIA.

MR. ANDREWS' VIEW.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Bombay by the Jubbulpur mail from Calcutta at 1 p.m. on Monday. Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" he said that he had been able to read all the speeches delivered at the Imperial Conference in the train coming down to Bombay, but had not yet had time to form his own conclusions. He would very gladly write a special article for the "Bombay Chronicle" when he had had sufficient time to think over the whole discussion very carefully. His first impression was one of intense pleasure at reading the speech of Mr. Fitzgerald who represented the Irish Free State. That speech was pure gold, every word of it and it was worth a very great deal to India to have won such a truly sympathetic friend as the Irish Free State to support her in her own great struggle for liberty and independence.

GERMAN DEBT.

FRANCE DETERMINED TO KEEP WITHIN TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

At Brive (Correze), M. Poincare, in speech unveiling a war memorial, referrin to the enquiry into Germany's present capacity to pay, emphasised France's determination to keep within the Treaty and the desirability of seeking realities beneath th rags and tatters with which the Reich was camouflaging itself. Obviously, before making payment, Germany must reform her finances, and restore her currency to put herself in a position to raise a foreign loan. Whatever was the decision of the German population with regard to their political future, France would render, for ever, impossible Fresh aggression. France had no idea of appropriating, directly or indirectly any territory, and she meant to respect the freedom of the population, but the argument that if a group of inhabitants of Germany proclaimed their independence, a revision of the Treaty of Versailles would naturally follow, appeared contrary to the principles of the rights of nations. What ever occurred within the Reich it did not exempt the Allies from observing the Treaty —Reuter.

WORDING OF JOINT INVITATION TO U. S, A.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 5.

Diplamatic exchanges are still proceeding in Paris with regard to the precise wording of the joint invitation to the new reparation inquiry, which, it is proposed, the European Allies should send to the United States. Th British draft, containing slight verbal alterations, as suggested by the Belgian Government, is now accepted and approved by all European Allies with the exception of France The French Premier, however, would so wor the invitation as to curtail the operations of the inquiry to the extent which, in the opinion of most people, would divitalise the whole proposal. Despatches from Ameri make it appear extremely doubtful whethe the United States Government would accep the invitation to such a restricted enquiry This point of view is fully appreciated in London where American participation is regarded as of the highest value and where there is a general desire that the proposed inquiry should be of genuine practical utility.—B. O. W.

FRANCE UNWILLING TO ACCEPT PARTIAL REDUCTION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated France cannot accept partial reduction of the German debt unless France's own debts to Britain and America are reduced in the same proportions.—Reuter.

BELGIUM'S VOLTE FACE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The newspapers here are disquieted by the *Volte Face* of Belgium with regard to the Rhineland Separatists.

The "Matin" says that the French Ambassador in Brussels has asked for an explanation of the Belgian action against the separatists in Aix-la-Chapelle. The "Matin's" Antwerp correspondent states the Belgian Government disapproves of M. Poincare's proposals to restrict the Experts' enquiry to Germany's present capacity to pay.—Reuter.

SEPARATISTS SEIZE BAVARIAN PALATINATE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Berlin.—The Separatists have begun their movements to seize and control the Bavarian Palatinate. A large band arrived at night in Kaiserlautern and attacked the Town Hall, but was repulsed. They then occupied the Government building and newspaper office. The French troops are clearing the streets.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT WITH STINNES GROUP.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Paris. A message from Dusseldorf says an agreement signed with the Stinnes group provides that the group will pay the Allies million dollars, arrears of coal tax and also ten francs per ton on eighty-eight hundredths of the output and will resume deliveries in kind to be repaid by the Reich and deliveries to the troops of occupation and the Franco-Belgian regie.—Reuter.

MUSLIM ELECTIONS.

MONDAY'S POLLING.

ANOTHER SWARAJIST SCOOP LIKELY.

The elections for the Moslem constituency of the Bombay city took place to-day, and it looks as if the Swarajists will sweep the polls as they have done in the case of non-Mahomedan constituency, but a few days ago. The Moslem voters are comparatively fewer, and there are only about 15,338 voters on the electoral roll. This paucity of electors is due more to the backwardness of Moslems in matters of education, than to anything else. The scenes, to-day, were not as animated as on the previous election day, and some of the polling booths, notably at Wilson College, presented a deserted appearance. If there was much apathy among the Hindu voters, there is more of that feeling among Moslems in Bombay. Even at Naoroji Hill (Mandvi) and the Victoria Technical Institute there was not much anxiety shown to vote. No doubt at Mandvi, which is a stronghold of Moslems more voters came to register their votes than at any other place, but even then a large number of people who possess the franchise have abstained from voting.

At every polling station Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji seems to be the favourite, and he has secured the largest number of votes, Mr. I. S. Haji coming next. Mr. Jafferbhoy's position is secure so far, and there can be very little doubt that he will top the poll. Both the Swarajists are assisted by Hindu Nationalists. In the case of Mr. I. S. Haji the reason for his lagging behind is no doubt due to his former connection with the Council, and his hasty allegiance to the Swaraj Party is a recent development in politics. All the same, the Moslem N. C. O.'s are voting solidly for both the candidates. They have been able to secure a large number of Borah and other votes also, and this should go a long way in their favour. Mr. M. A. M. Khan who is stated to be a "Liberal" has not made much headway at any of the polling stations, though at Mandvi and the Elphinstone College he has found some admirers to vote for him. Another "Liberal", Mr. Haveliwalla, cannot get the Borah votes, except a very few, and he cannot get many other votes also. His work in the Legislative Council, where he got in so easily last time owing to the elections being boycotted by the Khilafat Committee, has not been of such an outstanding character as to return him there again. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah has succeeded in securing a good number of votes in the course of the day, but it is doubtful if he will get into the Council although he stands a good chance along with Mr. Mahomedalli Allabux. The last-named also has been fortunate enough in collecting a large number of votes, and he has some chance of being returned. If there are any rivals to the Swarajists, they are Mr. Mahomedalli Allabux and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah, perhaps Mr. Khan also. Mr. Haveliwalla and others may altogether be left out. While there is undoubtedly an element of doubt and uncertainty in the whole position, one thing is certain that one of the Swarajists will be returned and that will be Mr. Lalji. Mr. Haji might also be returned, but his past associations are not in his favour. However, the Swarajists are straining every nerve to see that both the candidates are returned.

The Moslem polling booths are in four different places in the city. For E. F and G Wards, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Building is the place; for D Ward, Wilson College; for B Ward, Naorojee Hill; and for A and C Wards, the Elphinstone School at Cruickshank Road. Of all these places at Wilson College very few voters have registered their votes so far, there being few Moslems living in that locality. But in the morning, most of them had given their votes to Mr. Lalji, and a few to Mr. Khan and Mr. Haveliwalla. It is possible that in the course of the day more voters might give their votes to the other candidates, but it is very difficult to forecast the result now.

TOUGH CONTEST FOR UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY.

The toughest contest is, however, going on for the University Constituency. Here there are only three candidates. One is Dr. Paranjpye, the sitting member and Minister of Education, the other two being Nationalists, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Dr. Deshmukh. It is feared that the rivalry between the two Nationalists will divide the nationalist vote and Dr Paranjpye might get in by a bare majority. Undoubtedly, Mr. Jayakar is the most popular candidate of the three and in the morning he had got more votes than his rivals. Dr. Deshmukh was the weakest of the three, but he has got the support of a large number of medical men in the city and he might be able to capture their vote. Doctors were very busy in the morning and they might come in the afternoon to register their votes in favour of Dr. Deshmukh. Dr. Paranjpye has mobilised the whole machinery of the Western India Liberal Association, together with its subsidiary the Servant of India Society. But at best, both these bodies have very little hold on the public mind, although one must not neglect the votes of the large number of Government servants who either through pressure or persuasion are likely to vote for the "Liberal" candidate. While the contest for this seat is the keenest in the city of Bombay, where there are the largest number of voters, spread over the whole Presidency there are as many as 90 polling stations, in charge of 26 District Collectors. And although the vote in the city will be the deciding factor, nearly three thousand voters in the mofussil will also play no mean part in the contest. Both Mr. Jayakar and the Minister of Education have recently returned from vigorous campaign in the Presidency. While the "Liberal" vote will certainly go in favour of Dr. Paranjpye, outside that clique he is not likely to find much support, from the way he was heckled wherever he had gone. Both Mr. Jayakar and

(Continued on next page.)

AKALI CRISIS AHEAD.

GRAVE SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB

PUJARIS' CONTEMPLATED COUP AT MUKTSAR.

S. G. P. C.'S WARNING AGAINST OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 4.

News from Muktsar points to a crisis. There are discontented Pujaris who would welcome an opportunity to take possession of the important Gurdwara there, on which Government is concentrating its attention. A coup should not take any one by surprise.

At a meeting held there, under official auspices, a written order was read out which called upon the Patwaris to send weekly reports of their respective *ilaqas*. They are asked to employ special messengers with instructions not to show the reports to any one on the way. The reports must touch on the following points:—

(1) Meetings. (2) Amounts of provisions supplied to Akalis and by whom (3) Number of Akalis coming to village with details about individuals. Active members to be specially noted. The order threatens severe action against those who show signs of negligence.

WARNING BY S. G. P. COMMITTEE.

The Shromani Committee has appealed to all Sikhs, particularly of Jullundur District, where Government propaganda is proceeding apace, to ignore the Government warnings and perform pilgrimage to the Akal *takht* at Diwali at all costs.

POLICE PICKETS AT AKALIS' HOUSES.

OFFICIAL MANOEUVRING TO DISOWN S. G. P. COMMITTEE.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 3.

The situation in Kotkapura is getting worse. The mounted police of Faridkot State are patrolling the *ilaqa*. Village Patwaris and headmen are required to report Akali activities. Police pickets are placed at the houses of most Akalis. Further developments are expected.

Some Nabha officials are busy organizing a meeting to disown the present Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee.

Jathas of 25 for Jaitu continues daily.

POLICE RAIDS AND SEARCHES.

REASON OF GOVT'S NEVROUSNESS.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 5.

The eve of the great trial of the Akali leaders which is fixed for to-day was marked by police raids and searches. A Sub-Inspector called at the office of the Sathanak Gurdwara Committee with warrants for the search of the District Gurdwara Committee which is different from the Sathanak Committee. These matters of detail do not worry police officials much these days. On learning that difference, the Sub-Inspector crossed off the writing and substituted the Sathanak Gurdwara Committee Sri Durbar Sahib instead. This seems like an improvement on the blank warrant.

The search lasted for three hours, every file and paper being scrutinized. The Secretary's house was searched—without warrant. The Sathanak Committee's functions are purely religious consisting of control of the five Gurdwaras including the Akal Takhte. Akalis regard these activities as a growing interference with their religious rights and have called upon all Sikhs to keep prepared. Seven members of the S. G. P. C. Staff who were kept in Lahore jail isolated from other leaders, have been brought to Amritsar jail for the trial.

The new Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C. met last night and passed several resolutions unanimously except one relating to Nabha which was passed by a majority. That resolution declares that the time is not yet ripe for publication of certain important papers about Nabha and that the Committee should wait for the proper time.

WHY SEARCHES ARE MADE.

These papers are much talked about here and the searches also are understood to be directed to the capture of these documents which, however, are likely to defy the Government's vigilance. They may be disclosed in the course of the trial and that is largely the reason why some Akali leaders have decided to defend themselves. The fifth resolution passed last night runs: "Though the Committee have absolutely no faith in Government's justice, yet they approach their arrested leaders with the request that they should defend the case to lay bare facts and expose the Government." The first two resolutions record the Committee's firm determined to uphold their religious rights by constitutional and peaceful means and the third defines the present issue to be one of right of free association.

AMRITSAR GURDWARA OFFICE SEARCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 5.

The office of the local Gurudwara Committee which is in charge of the Golden Temple management and is subordinate to the S.G.P.C. was searched by the Police yesterday. After a thorough scrutiny only a few papers could be secured.

Bhai Indersingh Jathedar of Verka has been arrested.

The local Congress Committee has taken in hand the arrangements for the accommodation of Congress leaders and workers who are expected here next week in connection with the Congress and Khilafat Working Committee meetings.

Lala Rupial Puri, Secretary local Congress informs that it would be better if the leaders intending to come here inform him in anticipation and he further desires that all leaders should bring with them their bedding and blankets considering th severity of cold weather in the Punjab.

It is understood that the citizens of Poona at a meeting passed a resolution congratulating Akalis and promising help and requesting the Congress Working Committee to take up the fight.

SIKH PRAYER DAY.

TO BE KEPT IN BOMBAY.

An Akali correspondent sends us the following:—

According to the resolution of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee asking every Sikh to observe Thursday the 8th November 1923 as a prayer day, Shri Guru Singh Sabha Bombay, in its weekly meeting on Sunday the 4th instant, have decided to hold a Dewan in the morning on Thursday the 8th November from 5 a.m. to 10 a.m. The Dewan which is to be held in the premises of the Sabha at Princess Street is open to the public. Upto 8 a.m. there will be singing of the hymns after which speeches on the Nabha question and the present situation in the Punjab created by the wholesale arrest of the Akali Leaders, will be delivered by various Sikh gentlemen.

At 4 p.m. on the same day the Sikhs will go in a procession through the principal Bazaars of Bombay, the route of which will shortly be announced.

The Public is cordially invited to attend the Dewan in the morning to hear the story of the distress of the Sikhs.

E. KHANDESH CONRATULATES AKALI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON Nov. 2.

The East Khandesh District Congress Committee passed resolutions congratulating the Akalis on the brave fight they were giving to Government, and who were suffering for their religion and the right of voluntary association.

At the same time it views with great alarm the offer of legal help to the Akalis in their defence by some prominent Congress leaders, as it believed that this policy would tend to destroy the spirit and atmosphere of Civil Disobedience which was absolutely necessary in the present circumstances to answer the campaign of repression launched upon by the Government in Bengal and the Punjab.

Mr. C. F. Andrews' health has suffered owing to his heavy engagements during the past months and it is possible that he may have to abandon for the present his intended visit to South Africa and may be obliged to proceed to England.

A telegram has been received from Agoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company, and the Ra... for the month of ... to 69,623 bar...

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

EXPECTED IN BOMBAY BY 16TH.

REPLY TO B. P. C. C. S'. CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

The following telegram was sent by Messrs. Thirsee and Osman Sobani, Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to Maulana Shaukat Ali:

"Hearty congratulations on behalf of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Bombay anxiously waiting for your Darshan.

In reply to the telegram the following letter has been received by the Secretries from Maulana Shaukat Ali:

ALLAHO-AKBAR

Thanks for your telegram on behalf of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Bombay. This letter is only an acknowledgment. My thanks I will offer when living among you in Bombay itself. Though a homeless wanderer all over India, please remember I am a Bombayite. Looking up to be soon with you by the 16th November or so and then some hard work together for the Coconanada Congress. My love to all.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE.

The following is a copy of the telegram received by Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Hon. General Secretary, Bombay City Khilafat Committee, from Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb:—

"Your telegram. Hope meeting you all to do their utmost for Jaziratul Arab Day. God willing, we Khilafat Workers will all stand together firm and build up such immense structure of courage and sacrifice to win final battle. Tell all my Bombay Brothers I am confident their share in this would be as prominent as ever."

BHAGUR'S GRIEVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEOLALI, Nov. 5.

The Secretary, Bhagur Association, Deolali wires:—

The Bhagur Association wired to-day to (1) Government of India (2) Bombay Government and (3) Collector of Nasik the following:—"We Bhagur people humbly beg to redress the following grievances immediately (1) on the 11th July last it was declared in the Legislative Assembly that Bhagur village is exempted from the Deolali Cantonment limits. But the notification is not gazetted yet. (2) The Cantonment Magistrate is still trying criminal cases. (3) No sanitary arrangement has yet been made. (4) We wired Government above grievances on 1st ultimo (5) Also on the 4th instant the Cantonment authority proclaimed that Bhagur people should intimate birth and death to his office two miles away, failures resulting in filing suits.

CABLE ITEMS.

Saloniea.—A Court Martial trying the officers involved in the recent revolt has sentenced three to death, and others to imprisonment for life. A number have been acquitted.—Reuter.

—On the subject of the pending changes in the Royal Air Force, the "Daily Chronicle" states Sir Edward Ellington, commanding the R. A. F., in the Middle East, replaces Air Vice-Marshal P. W. Game who returns from India to an appointment at the Air Ministry. It is anticipated Air Vice-Marshal Oliver Swann will succeed Sir E. Ellington.—Reuter.

Dublin.—Dockers have accepted the Government's terms and resume to-day.—Reuter.

The Peninsular and Orient prospectus states the proceeds of the issue will chiefly be devoted to the construction of new vessels replacing those destroyed during war-time.—Reuter.

AJMERE KHILAFAT LEADERS' CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Nov. 5.

Mirza Abdulquader Beg and Maulanas Moinuddin, Nooruddin, Mahomed Yunus and Abdur Rahman were granted to-day bail of [illegible] each. The Magistrate said that although the evidence he found no [illegible] that accused had committed [illegible] with transportation [illegible] next hearing [illegible] guilt

MUSLIM ELECTIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Dr. Deshmukh are staunch Nationalists, although the latter is not very much known in public life. Dr. Paranjpye's only chance is the division of the Nationalist vote, otherwise he stands very poor chance, as things go.

Up till noon about 500 voters had gone to the University to give their votes, and more are likely to go in the afternoon. While the number of voters is small, compared to the other constituencies in the city, the voters are scattered all over the Presidency. Altogether there are 4,677 voters who will have to go to 90 polling stations in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The Central Division tops the list with 960 voters; Northern Division 922 voters; Southern Division 651, Sind coming last with only 441 voters. It is difficult to say how the mofussil voters will vote, for a large number of them are in Government employ, the rest being lawyers and doctors. The Education Department employs graduates on a large scale, and Dr. Paranjpye is the Minister of Education. The lawyers of course will vote with some degree of independence, but among them also there must be a certain number of "Liberals." The results of the University elections will only be declared after the 16th, when the ballot boxes from the mofussil will be received in the city. While it is difficult to say who will be the victor in the contest in this most intelligent constituency, it will not be very far from correct to say that Mr. M. R. Jayakar stands better chance than his rivals, the Minister of Education coming next.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCY.

For the Bombay City European constituency there is only one candidate and that is Mr. J. Addyman, a sitting member. As there are no rivals to him he will have a walk-over without the trouble of a contest.

With these elections the contest for the Bombay Legislative Council seats will be over and the elections for the Assembly will begin on the 14th of this month. These last elections are likely to be as lively as possible with so many candidates in the field, belonging to various shades of political opinion.

POSITION IN THE EVENING.

The position has somewhat clarified in the evening. Although it is still very difficult to say who will emerge triumphantly out of the struggle in the Mahomedan constituency, it might be said with some certainly that Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji and Mr. Mahomedalli Allabux have made their ground sure. Mr. Lalji who was sure of his seat even in the morning has made it doubly sure by adding more votes against his name. Mr. Allabux has been fortunate in winning the Borah vote in a large measure and it will not surprise anybody if he wins in the end the second seat reserved for the Moslems. If he wins the second seat Mr. M. A. A. M. Khan and Mr. Haveliwalla the champions of the "Liberals" will be nowhere and the "Liberals" will be beaten flat in the struggle both in the Non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies in the city of Bombay. A great asset in favour of the Swarajists in this election campaign has been the patronage which the Anglo-Indian press has given the "Liberals", and, to put it mildly, this partly has been their undoing. Besides this, the personal worth of the "Liberal" candidates was also a great factor in their favour.

In the University Constituency again the Swarajist candidate appears to be on a fair way to success. In the evening the position of Mr. M R Jayaker seemed to have become secure, and he is leading at the polls. Throughout the day he was leading, but the evening showed a decided majority in his favour. The lawyers in the city, and they are a large number, have voted solidly in his favour. Dr. Deshamukh's position was weak since the early morning, and he has not been able to improve it as the day advanced. Dr. Paranjpye also seemed to have lost much ground in the afternoon, and his followers were very despondent, although until the final results are declared no one need be hopeless of his position. It is stated that in Thana Mr. Jayaker has been successful in gathering a good number of votes. More than a thousand graduates had registered their votes in the city until the evening, the rest preferring to keep away from the polls. Mr. Javaker is sure to catch the majority of votes in the districts, and if he wins the "Liberals" will have been beaten all along the line.

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE.

GLASSWARE MERCHANT'S SUPPORT.

The following letter was addressed by the Bombay Glassware Merchants Association, Bhandari Street, Chukla, to Mr. M. A. Jinnah Bar-at-Law, who is standing as a candidate for election to the Assembly from the Muhammadan constituency:—

T. M. A. Jinnah Esq., Bar-at-Law, South Court, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We have great pleasure to inform you that our Association has passed the following resolution, in your favour:—

"The Bombay Glassware Merchants Association, after full consideration of the merits of the different candidates to the Legislative Assembly, resolves to support the candidature of M. A. Jinnah Esq., and calls upon all its members, who are voters for the election to the Legislative Assembly to vote for him and help him in every way possible in the coming election.'

We wish you every success in your work and good health to fulfill your duties towards the public and Ishaite Islam.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.

MANJI GULAMHUSEIN.

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

The following is Mr. Jinnah's reply.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 31st October 1923. Please convey my cordial thanks to the Bombay Glassware Merchants' Association for their powerful support to my candidature. I can assure your association if I am returned as the representation of the city of Bombay for the Mahomedans I shall do all I can to advance the cause of Musulmans and our mother land.—Yours etc.

M. A. JINNAH.

HUBLI FAVOURS JAYAKAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Nov. 5.

In Hubli urban area 22 graduate voters out of 26 recorded their votes and majority seems to be in favour of Mr. Jayakar. In Hubli taluka, no graduate voter recorded his votes.

ELECTION ACTIVITY IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Nov. 5.

The electioneering activities in Assam have almost reached a feverish height. Only a few weeks remain for the elctions to the Assam Legislative Council. Numerous meetings have been held during the last few weeks and Mr. T. R. Pahookan, the leader of the Swarajist Party has been very busy holding meetings in the different centres of the Kamrup District. The electorate in Assam seems to be much alert. The election has become the common village topic. In many villages voters' associations have been formed and the candidates who went to secure votes were cross examined as to their programme in the Councils. The Swarajist Party in Assam does not seem to be properly organized. Its activities seem to be rather individualistic. Had there been well organised Association of the Swarajya Party, Assam could have returned a majority to the Council.

CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY IN U. P.

SWARAJ PARTY NOMINATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

The Central Council of the Swarajya party has approved the nomination of the following persons as candidates from the United Provinces for the Legislative Assembly:—

NON-MUSLIM CONSTITUENCIES.

Pandit Motilal Nehru—Seven Cities.

Pandit Harkaranath Misra—Lucknow Division.

Dr. Kishanlal Nehru—Fyzabad Division.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer—Rohilkhand and Kumaon divisions.

Lala Narayandas Vakil—Agra division.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya—Benares and Gorakhpur divisions.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru—Meerut division.

An independent candidate is supported by the Swarajya party in Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya—Allahabad and Jhansi divisions.

MUSLIM CONSTITUENCIES.

Nawab Ismailkhan—Meerut division.

Moulvi Shaukat Ali, Vakil—Oudh constituencies.

Mr. Tasadduq Ahmed Khan Sherwani—Agra division.

Mr. Yusuf Imam or Mohamed Akramkhan—U. P. Southern divisions.

Mr. Mohamed Wasim, Barrister—Seven Cities.

Some of the above gentlemen are disqualified under the rules by reasons of having been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding six months for offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act or the seditious sections of the I. P. C. Only a few of these are being put forward to invite the Government to justify even at this eleventh hour its claim to admit the true representatives of the people in the legislative bodies by removing disqualifications arbitrarily imposed upon devoted public workers.

SIND'S POLLING IN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Nov. 4.

While the results of polling for the Bombay Council, Sind Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan elections, cannot be stated with authority, figures are available which show that in the case of 3 non-Mahomedan seats, polling was nearly 50 per cent. of the total number of registered votes, while in the case of the Mahomedan seats it is little over 30 per cent. with the exception of Karachi City where it was as much as 50 per cent.

In the Karachi City, Messrs. Durgadas and Haji Abdullah Haroon, the two Swaraj Party candidates for non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan seats, respectively, are reported to have headed the poll, their opponents being Principal Shahani, ex-M. L. A., and Ghulam Hussain Kassim, a sitting member, respectively.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that rumours are current to the effect that I contemplate withdrawal from the Assembly elections. I am writing this to assure my friends and supporters that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement.—Yours etc.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

WARNING TO VOTERS.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes. The Collector and Returning Officer, Bombay has issued the following note with reference to the Indian Legislative Assembly Elections:

It is alleged that in the Electoral Roll, names of deceased persons and of firms appear in some cases, especially in the rolls made up from income-tax returns of the trading classes. For instance a name Jivanlal Pannalal may appear on the Roll, there being two partners, one Jivanlal and one Pannalal. Jivanlal may come to vote producing a slip with the name "Jivanlal Pannalal." But his real name is Jivanlal Parachand, and if he tries to vote as "Jivanlal Pannalal" and signs his name as "Jivanlal Pannalal," he has committed the offence of personation, which is cognisable by the Police and for which the penalty is one year's rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 1,000 fine. Polling Officers have been instructed to require each voter to state aloud his name and father's name.

2. Similarly some names on the Roll are stated to be those of the deceased fathers, and grandfathers, etc. of the present members or partners of the firm. The latter then cannot vote if their own names are not on the roll, and if they do so vote, it will be held to be personation.

3. It should be clearly understood that the voting qualification is a purely personal one. Firms are not recognised at all. If the name of a firm instead of that of the present member or partner of the firm has got on the roll by mistake, this will not entitle him to vote.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The citizens of Akola at a public meeting passed a resolution congratulating Maulana Shaukat Ali on his release.—A. P.

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A Hyderabad (Sind) message says:—Dr. Vatanmal and Mr. Lokram editors of "Tharee" and the "Hindu", respectively, have been released.—A. P.

* * * *

A meeting of the peasants and farmers of 43 villages of Mandvi Taluk in Surat District was held on 27th Oct. to protest against the inclusion of these villages in Kosumba and Kim cotton and their exclusion from the Madhi and Bardoli markets.—A. P.

* * * *

A big rally of Boy Scouts from all parts of the Presidency attended by nearly 1500 scouts was brought to a successful conclusion on Sunday at a camp pitched not far from Ganeshkhind. During their four days in camp a programme of amusements and competitions was held concluding with distribution of prizes and badges by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd who is himself the Chief Scout. After inspecting the various troops His Excellency addressed the boys.—A. P.

* * * *

At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution in the first of the Deesa Depot Fraud cases, the Special Magistrate framed charges against both the accused under sections 120B and 420 Indian Penal Code and committed them to stand trial before the Court of Sessions.—A. P.

* * * *

The seventh annual meeting of the Court of Benares Hindu University will be held on the 16th December to consider proposals for religious instructions of Jain students of the University and to discuss what changes should be introduced in the Hindu University Act and Statutes and also to elect or re-elect members to the Council in place of the retiring members.—A. P.

* * * *

Mr. G. B. Bapat wires from Akola:—A number of voters have invited the intending candidates of all views and parties to attend a public meeting of voters in Berar at Akola, on the 10th and 11th instant and expound their views on several questions of policy.—A. P.

* * * *

Before Mr. D. Jhonston, District and Session Judge, Delhi, the appeal of Mr Deshabandu Gupta, editor, printer and publisher of the daily "Tej", against the orders of the District Magistrate, Delhi, sentencing him to one year's simple imprisonment, under sections 153A and 505C, was argued at great length, by Mr. Nawalkishore, on behalf of the accused and Mr. Surajnarain, on behalf of Government. Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

* * * *

In addition to the silver trophy to be won at the third annual All-India Debating competition announced to be held at Benares during the Convocation Week in January next, valuable gold medals will be awarded to the best three speakers and the best lady speaker. Separate invitations and details are being sent to Colleges throughout the country, but in view of the possibility of some being left out a general invitation is extended to all Colleges so that any wishing to participate in the debate may at once obtain the necessary information by writing to Mr. Laxminarayan Kapil, Minister of Records, Benares University.—A. P.

* * * *

The case under section 331/349 I. P. C. against Princess Fatima Sultana, Mrs. Tomson and six other respectable gentlemen of Amritsar was resumed on Saturday in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate Amritsar. The statements of the two complainant boys were recorded. They narrated an account of a severe beating that they had received at the hands of the accused. The case has been adjourned to the 6th instant.—A.P.

* * * *

Diwan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavachariar, Commissioner for India for the British Empire Exhibition arrived at Lahore from his visit to Kashmir. In an interview with the representative of the Associated Press, he said that he considered that Kashmere exhibits reached the high standard of excellence and that the Kashmere Court would be an eye opener as to the possibilities of the Indian Art.—A.P.

* * * *

The trial of the convict overseers in connection with the murder in the Yerawada Central Jail which was going on in the Court of Mr. Norman, Sessions Judge, Poona ended in the acquittal of all the accused on Friday.

* * * *

At its meeting held last evening with Sir Hormasji Wadya in the chair the reception committee of the sixth session of the National Liberal Federation of India decided unanimously to offer the presidentship of the forthcoming session of the Federation to Dr. Sir Tej Bahdur Sapru.—A. P.

* * * *

Thursday being the day for elections to the Bombay Legislative Council, Ahmedabad was astir specially in the morning and evening. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the total number of voters went to different polling stations and it is expected that Swaraj Party candidate G.K. Mavshankar will top the list although he had to leave the city a few days before owing to the serious illness of his wife. For the rural constituency it is believed that one of the two Swaraj Party candidates will succeed.—A.P.

* * * *

A public meeting of the citizens of Akola held under the presidentship of Md. Umer Khan on the 4th instant passed a resolution recognizing the decision of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Central Khilafat Committee unaltered as regards Council entry that the office-bearers of the Khilafat Committee should not stand or make efforts in the name of the Khilafat Committee for Council-entry, and requested the General Secretry of the Berar Provincial Khilafat Committee to give up his Secretaryship as he stood for the election—A. P.

THE LATE MR. PEARSON.

DR. TAGORE'S TRIBUTE AND APPEAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

In connection with Mr. W. W. Pearson's death, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has issued an appeal, in the course of which he observes: Mr. Pearson is not known to the wide public but we feel sure that his loss is not merely a loss to the individuals who came into intimate touch with him. We seldom met with any one whose love of humanity was so concretely real, whose ideal of service so assimilated to his personality as it had been with him. The gift of friendliness, which he was ever ready to bestow upon the obscure, upon those who had nothing to attract the attention of their neighbours, was spontaneous in its generosity, completely free from all tinge of conscious or unconscious egotism, enjoying the luxury of the satisfied pride of goodness. The constant help which he rendered to those who were in need of it could have no reward in public recognition. It was as simple and silent as the daily fulfilling of his own personal requirements. His patriotism was for the world of man. He intimately suffered for all injustices or cruelty inflicted upon any people in any part of the earth and in his chivalrous attempt to befriend them, he bravely courted punishment from his own countrymen. He had accepted Santiniketan Asram for his home where he felt he could realise his desire to serve the cause of humanity and express his love for India which was deeply genuine in his nature, all his aspirations of life centering round her.

A PERMANENT MEMORIAL.

I know he has numerous friends in this country and outside India who admire the noble unselfishness of heart which he possessed and who mourn his loss. I feel sure they will appreciate our idea of setting up some permanent memorial in his name in our Asram which was so dear to him. He had a great desire to see the hospital in connection with our institution rebuilt and equiped in an adequate manner, for which he was working and contributing money, whenever possible. I believe that if we can carry out this wish of his and construct a hospital building or a special ward for children attached to it it will be the best form of perpetuating his memory reminding us of his sympathy for those who suffered. With this object in our mind we send our appeal to his friends and admirers in India and in other countries, hoping to meet with a generous response.

The cost of erecting a fully equipped hospital is estimaed at Rs. 20,000. Contribution may be sent to the Treasurer, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The 2nd Karnatak Provincial Conference will be held at Bijapur on the 19th and 20th November and the Subjects' Committee will meet there on the 18th instant. It consists of the fresh members of the K. P. C. C. and the office-bearers of the R. C.; The fresh general body of K.P.C.C. will meet at Bijapur on the 18th instant at 9 a.m. in the District Committee's office. As this body consists of the new members to the K. P. C. C. this office cannot send notices of this meeting to the new members individually as the lists of the nominations of the Several District Committees are not yet received by this office. So the District Congress Committees are requested to give the necessary notice of this meeting of K.P.C.C., to the new members of the K.P.C.C. whom the Districts have nominated.

The agenda before the meeting will be:—

(1) To elect the office-bearers for the coming year;

(2) To form the new council to K.P.C.C.;

(3) To elect members of A. I. C. C.;

(4) To elect delegates to the Coconada Congress. Other matters may with the permission of the President be taken up.

The present Council of the K. P. C. C. will meet before the fresh general body meets. The Karnatak provincial Khaddar Board will meet there; the exact time will be notified then and there only. the informal meeting of the Congress workers which was announced to take place at Gadag on the 23rd October and which is postponed will take place there and the time and place will be notified then and there only.

MR. BONAR LAW'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Large crowds to-day testified to the public sympathy with Mr. Bonar Law's funeral. A short service was first held at St. Columbia's Church of Scotland of which Mr. Bonar Law was a member. The coffin was placed on the catafalque at the head of the Church covered with a Union Jack and numerous wreaths, the senders including the Cabinet Ministers, the French Government, the Dominion representatives and Mr. Lloyd George. The cortege was then taken in a motor to Westminster Abbey. The pall-bearers were the Prince of Wales, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, the Speaker, Mr. Asquith and Lords Carson, Beaverbrooke and Fitz Alan and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who escorted the coffin on the east part of the route. The distinguished assembly in the Abbey included the overseas Premiers. The coffin was covered with a gold embroidered pall and carried to the steps of the altar in a solemn procession, the choir chanting burial service; it then sang "strife is over" after which the coffin was taken in procession to the grave the site of which was covered with a purple carpet striped in white. The beautiful copper urn containing ashes was removed from the coffin and lowered into the grave with the words "ashes to ashes" and "dust to dust." Mr. Kipling's recessional and funeral march from Chopin concluded the service.

ANOTHER SEVERE EARTHQUAKE?

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Florence.—The observatory at 10-30 at night recorded a very severe earthquake, which was estimated to be 11,000 kilometres distant.—Reuter.

UNION GOVT'S INDIAN POLICY.

NO EQUALITY FOR INDIAN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Johannesburg.—The "Sunday Times" says General Smuts used all dialectical skill to make the Union Government's Indian policy seem as fair and impartial as possible in his endeavour to minimise the gap between Indian ideals and Africa's hard facts. But General Smuts realises that the gap cannot be eliminated and that he cannot change South African feeling which is based on an instinct of self-preservation. The Indian problem has grown in South Africa to considerable dimensions "and it must be solved on South African lines and not on those favoured by India. That principle is vital and it cannot be departed from. The people in India do not appreciate the stupendous importance of the issues involved." They look upon South Africans, no doubt, as rough, brutal people, indifferent to the claims of justice and knowledge. We can see the Indian standpoint and appreciate it, but "we fear India cannot understand ours. Perhaps, if never will' but we have a duty to ourselves and to our children. We cannot allow even a claim which sounds imperial and fair to squeeze us gently, but surely out of our own land. Coloured races outnumber whites by four to one a central fact that must govern our policy and prevent that equality that must ultiately arise out of India's claims." No doubt General Smuts' speech appeared illusory and evasive to the Indian representatives "but General Smuts had to retain at back of all principle of domination of the white race in South Africa and of its insistence upon a policy calculated to entrench it in that position. On those points South Africa will not-cannot give way for it is our problem not India's problem. It affects our future-not India's and it must be settled in our way."—Reuter.

A KENYA INDIAN'S APPEAL.

Mr. D. B. Desai of Kenya wires from Karoa, Porbandar, on November 2nd:—"Before leaving the Indian shores for Kenya, I offer my heartfelt thanks to all Indian leaders, newspapers and friends who have kindly but vigorously taken up the Kenya Indian cause. I appeal to my countrymen that they should leave no stone unturned to get reversed the Kenya decision at an early date. Pray show some substantial work for Kenya at the Coconada Congress. Fight out the cause within and without the Council's. Hit the iron when it is hot. Work at the right juncture will save the greatest catastrophe. Please don't lose this opportunity. Otherwise posterity will curse. Kenya Indians look up to you for help."

AUSTRALIAN POLICEMEN ON STRIKE.

SERIOUS RIOTING.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Melbourne.—There is a strike of 650 police in consequence of the refusal of the Commissioner to remove supervisors who are accused of spying. Serious rioting has taken place, trains have been overturned, shop-windows smashed, and many shops looted. The damage is estimated at over £50,000. Hitherto there have been two deaths and 55 arrests. The Loyal and Special Police, with blue-jackets, attacked striking constables, and many rioters were injured.

The Cabinet has appealed to all fit men of the military age to enrol as Special Constables. It is reported the mounted police force, consisting of volunteers from the Australian Light Horse, is being formed.

Parties of the military are now guarding public buildings. The Premier, Mr. Lawson, states Government have decided it is impossible to reinstate any striker. He says: "They have been false to their oaths and left the city to the mercy of lawless elements."

It is announced that every conceivable step will be taken to prevent a recrudescence of disorders. Government intends to raise 5,000 selected special constables.—Reuter.

L. L. G IN U. S.

BRITISH PRESS TR[illegible]E.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 5.

Scenes of great enthusiasm took place on the departure of Mr. Lloyd George from America at the conclusion of a highly successful tour.

The "Sunday Times" says he has given the people of the United States and Canada "many intimate glimpses into European realities, and has stimulated two things of which we cannot have too much—Canada's interest in the Empire and America's interest in the affairs of Europe."

The "Observer" thinks "Mr. Lloyd George has been bold where boldness was wise—in affirmation of principles—and discreet in the voicing of those specific cases over which every nation claims its own jealous jurisdiction."—B. O. W.

MOTOR SHOW AT OLYMPIA.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 5.

Over 30,000 people yesterday visited a motor show at the Olympia which is continuing until the end of this week. Exceptionally good business has already been done, exceeding that of previous years, large purchases having been made by foreign buyers. Agents have absorbed the whole output for 1924 of the manufacture of many popular models.—B. O. W.

HINDUS UNDER MUSL'M RULE.

(Continued from page 6.)

authority discharged their portion according to their master's demeanour, and the work of years was done in months and days, so, when the monarch was not righteous and just, the administration of the state was cankered with the vices of the Sovereign, and thus the path from despotism to destruction was easy. Yet there is something higher, something ennobling, something imaginative about it, for it has produced some of the greatest and noblest minds of the world. Alexander and Cæsar, Charlemagne and Haroon-al-Rashid, Hannibal and Mahomed the Conqueror. Akbar and Napoleon, Shakespeare and Goethe, Ghalile and Hafiz, Gluck and Beethoven are not the products of democracy. Here let us pause for a moment and think. Is the personal rule, in spite of its great drawbacks, necessarily the worst form of government? Who can answer this question? We are to-day governed by the oldest democratic people and Parliament in the world. Are we more happy?

Limitations of Democracy.

Now-a-days in almost all the Eastern Countries it has become fashionable to praise democracy in unmeasured terms as though the mere profession of this faith purges men of all evils. It is rather thoughtlessly supposed that democracy is at the root of all happiness and progress. Unchecked Democracy, we assert, is the worst form of tyranny. Rousseau, the greatest democract of his age, had realized this danger when he wrote his *Contract Social*. "The full practice of democracy," says he "is better suited to angels than to men." But, then, where is the ideal Democracy to be found? Is it in Europe? Do we really suppose that the European countries are governed by their respective peoples? We are very much mistaken if we think so. Our meaning is well illustrated by a most trenchant passage—which is worth a book—in one of the plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw—"The Government of your country"!, says Undershaft, the millionaire explosive maker to a minister, "I am the Government of your country. Do you suppose that you and a dozen of amateurs like you, sitting in a row in the foolish gabble-shop can govern Undershaft and Lazarus? No, my friend—you will do what pays us—you will make war when it suits us, and keep peace when it doesn't. You will find out that trade requires certain measures when we have decided on these measures. When I want anything to keep my dividends up, you will discover that my want is a national need; when other people want something to keep my dividends down, you will call out the police and military, and in return you shall have the support and applause of my newspapers, and the delight of imagining that you are a great statesman. Government of your country! Be off with you my boy, and play with your causes and leading articles, and the rest of your toys. I am going back to my counting house to pay the piper and to call the tune." The full working of democracy in Europe is described here.

It was the good fortune of the Muslim Empire to have had in succession, so many benevolent and strong rulers who were statesmen of the first order. In this fact lie the roots of greatness and the dazzling splendour of their Empire. Personal magnetism, indeed, in its broader sense, was responsible in no inconsiderabe degree for the devotion, at once lasting and strong, which most of the Muslim kings inspired among their subjects.

(To be Continued.)

AFGHANISTAN'S NEW CAPITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 3.

According to news received from Kabul the Amir recently laid the foundation stone of his new capital Darulaman in the presence of a distinguished gathering. In a speech made on this occasion His Majesty explained the need of expansion to accommodate the increased population which it was hoped the commercial and social progress of Afghanistan would attract to Kabul in the near future.

THE FRONTIER MURDERERS.

Much interest has been aroused recently owing to the reports that the Afghan Government was at last taking energetic steps to enforce the surrender to its officers of the Kohat and Landikotal murderers who are still obtaining refuge in the valley of the Morgha, a range of hills in Afghan territory. Upto date, however, such efforts, as have been made, appear to have failed to achieve any definite results. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Afghan action will be persisted in until both gangs are finally disposed of.

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES.



These are extraordinarily fine, high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9,



Radium dial Rs. 10, 5 years' guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 16-8, Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11, 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16, Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years.

N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers.

Other Varieties. Apply for Catalogue.

THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.,
14, (A.B.) Lakshmi Dutta Lane.
P. O. Bagbazar, CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

END OF PUJAH HOLIDAYS.

REVOLUTIONARY SCARE & ELECTIONS.

VICEROY'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The second half of the year is far more tolerable in Calcutta than the first. There is less of the torrid blaze of the sun and the rain throws the suburban landscape in verdant delight. There is the nip of cold in dawn and in nightfall which do overcome languor and invigorate the heart. To lend relish to these compensations of Nature, there are two short spells of gaiety in the Pujahs and in Christmas, both of which are celebrated with abandon. In the days when Surendranath Banerjea was a commoner and a journalist, he used to suspend the publication of his paper for two weeks running in honour of the Pujahs; so compelling and instinctive is the Bengali's ardour for mirth during the Pujahs. Civilisation has, however, encroached upon the ancient delights of the poor and this year the season was exploited by political pedlars who deal in votes. All our candidates for Council election worked sleeplessly during the holidays, worrying inoffensive folk with tales of personal sacrifice and impersonal patriotism. On polling day a fortnight hence we all expect the arrival of cars to take us to the ballot-box; only, after the recording of our votes we shall have to trudge back ruminating on the chances of the next joy-ride three years hence, or it may be never at all, if Lord Reading suspends the constitution! The Liberals are trying to make the best of both worlds, profiting now by their Swarajist affectations and again by the subtle terrorism caused through the revival of Regulation III of 1818. The result of the revolutionary scare has been in favour of die-hard Moderates. Voters vaguely get the hint that it is best to be above suspicion and many of them naturally curb their inclinations and vote for pro-Government men. The psychological effect is thus of a happy character for the Montagites. The rival of Sir Surendranath is, however, making heroic efforts to wrest the Presidency division title from the jocund old Minister. But the former has quite a lot of things engineered by the Unseen Hand in his favour. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal is making the best of his talents in his bid for the Assembly. He speaks in torrents and subdues hostile audiences with consummate ease.

THE IDEAL REPRESENTATIVE.

In matters contentious he introduces his charm of distant speculation and gets over fractious hecklers. He is lending a helping hand to Dr. B. C. Roy. There was a small demonstration last Wednesday in the course of which Mr. Pal prepared the heartier reception of Dr. B. C. Ray. For whom should they vote? Mr. Pal did not pause to specify the man but he detailed a number of qualifications for the ideal representative. Four tests he proposed for the free and independent voters of Calcutta.

(1). Will he accept any service under the bureaucracy and thereby be bound to them by what is called debt of rice (*Annareen*)? Will he also stoop to secure services or employments for his kith and kin?

(2). Will he accept any title or decoration from the powers that be for the titles were more demoralizing than even the services?

(3). Will he always uphold the cause of the people and consult them on all matters of opinion?

(4). Will he fight the bureaucracy to effect retrenchment of expenditure and thu make money available for the public?

Obviously Sir Surendranath could not answer to this description. He is the firm holder of a lucrative job and he has not shown his face in public after his Town Hall effort for the reception of the Prince of Wales. The boorish public is still without the benefit of his electioneering cadences On the other hand his rival could agreeably answer to the demands of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. He promised to observe the four qualifications. We have this process of rehearsal and performance to exhilarate torpid liver. Then there is the tale of election petitions. Mr. S. N. Halder's nomination was declared invalid because his paper was undated. On the other hand, Mr. Halder, Swarajist, has impeached the nomination of Mr. S. N. Mullik, on the ground that the latter was a stipendiary not entitled to stand at all. Mr. Mullik is the favourite of Sir Surendranath and also the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation drawing a few thousands monthly. Another dispute centres on the nomination of the Maharajah of Cossimbazar. The Maharajah wired his resignation from the Council of State and before its acceptance he figured as the rival of Mr. Pravash Chandra Mitter of Rowlatt reputation. Mr. Mitter challenged the nomination. The matter was argued before Mr. Justice Page and we are expecting the decision now. Meanwhile, the "Bengal Council of State non-Mahomedan Constituency" has been called upon to elect a man in place of the Maharajah who has as a sort of reserve opening again offered himself for election.

"FORWARD".

Things are thus in quandary. Personally, I have not much hope of the Swarajya Party coming out with flying colours. "Forward" is moderately militant. The "Servant", of course, nags the journal on its equivocal terms and hyperbolic language. "Forward" is apparently turning the left cheek to the smiter. One of our morning dailies declares that money is freely flowing to wash down certain doubtful votes into the pots of the rich. It opines that the C.I.D. should charge a few of our financiers under the Corrupt Practices Law. The C.I.D. is keeping away, for very good reasons too. The Marwari Association's election to the Assembly has got into a curious tangle. Mr. D. P. Khaitan, returning officer, has ruled that a nomination cannot be made by an Association. There should be individual proposals to validate an election. He, therefore, asked a wealthy Marwari corporately nominated to the Assembly to step out altogether. This infuriated the Marwari gentleman who was not inclined to give a rival a walk-over. He is disputing the technicality of it all. If public associations and firms cannot legally nominate candidates the whole election of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will fall through and we shall have to begin again.

LORD READING TO HIS ELEMENT.

Lord Reading will be in Calcutta for brief four days in December. The first time he was here, we were in the throes of the Prince's visit. The Viceroy had been button-holed by the Moderates who gave him subscription-dinner and elicited a pronouncement of policy. This time there are neither subscriptions nor dinners from the Indian community to appease his lordship's reputation for justice and popularity. But hospitality there will be enough. The Viceroy is the darling of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. They will therefore entertain him to dinner. Then the European Association is standing him a treat and on the third day the Turf Club will give him a dinner or lunch, I forget which. On the fourth day he leaves. These three bodies have appropriately become the adulators of Lord Reading and when the time for the extension of Viceroyalty comes, the three bodies may be depended upon to favour the proposition. It is a pity that time is too short to allow the Trades Association and the Bengal Club to crown the visit with an entertainment of their own.

The Bengal Government have given up their mystifying attitude as to the Howrah Bridge. Did they really want a cantilever bridge costing Rs. 7 crores? Were any London loans arranged? Did British Engineers snaffle any orders? These were pertinent questions and they were pressed with vigour by the Calcutta Corporation. The Government have replied that they are not in anyway committed though they seemed rather in favour of the expensive programme and the further taxing of the people. They require legal authority to raise the loan and therefore they propose submitting a Bill to the Bengal Council, immediately as it meets. In that case it must be a long performance. Excepting the European businessmen none wants an expensive contraption. The mofussil members will oppose the imposition of Rs. 5 lakhs a year on the whole Province for the service of debts. If the Moderate capitalists don't wilt at the last moment, this large scheme would be subject to further scrutiny, if not total dismissal.

OPPOSITION TO PROTECTION.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is going to fight Protection tooth and nail. Two years ago their Chairman and Representative championed discriminating Protection. The Chamber is proposing to recede from the position. They are bitterly against the grant of Protection to the Indian Steel Industry; they are against encouragement to Indian mercantile shipping. I give below the text of their resolutions before the Associated Chambers of Commerce meeting at Bombay on 3rd December. Bombay businessmen would do well to ponder the significance of certain at least of the following resolutions:

Representation of Commerce in the Indian Legislative Assembly:—That this Association resolves to press strongly upon the attention of the Government of India and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State the urgent claims of the senior Chamber of Commerce to direct representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

The Coal Trade:—That in order to revive the export trade in Indian coal it is, in the opinion of this Association, imperative that the principle of allowing a railway freight rebate on export coal should be at once re-introduced.

Railway Finance:—That this Association is strongly of opinion that the time has now come when the question of separating railway finance from general finance should be further investigated and determined.

Technical Education:—That in the opinion of this Association active promotion and expansion by the State of technical and scientific education and training should be made an integral part of the general policy of the Government of India and of the local Governments and should take the form of the provision of technical institutes and Polytechnics and of a much larger number of scholarships for training students abroad.

Proposed Tax on Steel:—That this Association strongly disapproves of the proposed protective tariff in favour of the steel industry, as imposing an intolerable burden on other industries and indirectly on the public generally.

Indian Mercantile Marine:—That the questionnaire of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and certain private Bills which have been circulated, suggest consideration is being given to the reservation of the Indian coast for vessels owned and manned by Indians to the exclusion of British ships from other parts of the Empire, the Association desires to impress upon Government that no such reservation could be tolerated as long as India forms part of the British Empire and depends for its protection by sea on the British Navy.

Telegraph Services:—That this Association invites the attention of Government to the necessity for improvement in its telegraph services and regrets that full use has not yet been made of the recent advances in wireless telegraphy. Government are reminded that triple rates impose a heavy burden on the community, and are urged to press for their universal abolition at the forthcoming Telegraph Conference.

Customs Duty on Government Imports:—That early steps be taken to bring into force the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission para 285 that the proviso to section 20 of the Sea Customs Act be repealed thereby rendering goods imported on Government account chargeable to duty at current rates.

Local Purchase of Stores:—That the present system of stores purchase for Government requirements is not in the best interests of India, and should be done away with at the earliest possible moment. That in its place should be instituted a system of rupee tender for delivery in India with publication of results in every case and of the reasons for these results. That this new system should be administered under the supervision of the Government of India by a cadre of officers attached to the various local Governments with full powers in the matter of purchase up to the extent of the budget provision allotted to them and with qualifications for making the requisite tests to see that the goods tendered are up to the specification offered.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 30th October, 1923, says:—

Heavy Goods—The feature of this market during the interval has been the strong demand for 2" Blue striped Heavy Cees and B. Twills for quick shipment, and owing to scarcity of sellers, prices shew a considerable advance. The demand for near has had a hardening effect on prices in the forward positions, and a good business has resulted for all deliveries from January to September. Other qualities have advanced in sympathy, but trade in this direction has been of limited extent.

For the U. K. and Continent—D. W. Nitrate Bags for November at Rs. 32-0-0, for January at Rs. 31-0-0, for April at Rs. 28-8-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for December at Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 51-8-0; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 52-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41 by 22) for 15th November at Rs. 53-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for October at Rs. 53-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for January/March at Rs. 94-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Woolpacks (10lbs.) for November at Rs. 1-14-6.

For the Colonies—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 43-0-0 to Rs. 43-8-0 to Rs. 43-0-0; A. Twills (48") for November at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 54-0-0 basis; Woolpacks for November at Rs. 2-2-0.

For Burma and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s (2" blue) for October at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 51-0-0 striped, for November at Rs. 46-8-0 to Rs. 49-0-0 striped, for 15th December at Rs. 46-8-0 striped; Hy. C.'s for January/March and January/June at Rs. 43-0-0; Liverpool Twills (36") for December at Rs. 51-0-0 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay:—D. W. Flours for January/March at Rs. 29-0-0, B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 47-4-0, for November at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 46-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 45-0-0, for December at Rs. 44-4-0 to Rs. 45-0-0, for January at Rs. 43-0-0 to Rs. 43-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 43-0-0 to Rs. 43-8-0, for January/June at Rs. 42-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 42-0-0; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 50-0-0.

Hessians.—Values ruled steady during the early part of the interval, but latterly Bazar dealers have done a certain amount of covering in ready goods, and prices in consequences have advanced. Speculators are shewing a good deal of interest in the forward positions and a fair business has transpired for April/June and July/September.

9 porters for Ready and October at Rs. 14-0-0 to Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 14-4-0, for November/December at Rs. 13-10-0 to Rs. 14-0-0, for January/March, January/June, and April/June at Rs. 13-8-0.

Onion Bags (12 ozs.) for November/December at Rs. 21-0-0, for November/January at Rs. 21-0-0, for early December at Rs. 21-0-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready and October at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-2-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready and October at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 18-12-0.

11 porters for November/December at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 17-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-4-0, for April/September at Rs. 17-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs 17-4-0.

45" 11 ozs. January/March at Rs. 18-8-0.

36" 12 ozs. 40" for December at Rs. 19-12-0 basis.

Wheat Bags for January/March at Rs. 20-0-0, for February/April and March/April at Rs. 20-0-0.

W. I. HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

At the adjourned general meeting of the Western India Hockey Association held on Wednesday last at the Y.M.C.A (Central) the following clubs were elected original members of the Association under class "A Cathedral High School, Portuguese Republican Sp. Club, Santa Cruz H.C., Y.M.C.A. (Proctor), Bengal United A.C., Orion Sp. Assn. (Bandra), InstutoLuso-Indiano, Hornets A.C., Rangers H.C., Embarkation Staff, Sports Club., Y.M.C.A. (Central), Customs A.C., Mechanical Transport Hockey Club, Bombay City Police H.C., Parsi Cyclists H.C.M., 11/2 Bombay Pioneers (I.T.F.) Lusitanian Sp. Club, Bombay Gymkhana, 5th B.B.R.F.A., R.A.S.C. Sp. Club, Bombay Battn. A.F.I., Dist. Staff H.C., and R.G.A.

Sir Henry Maenaughten having declined to accept the Presidentship owing to his expected absence from Bombay, Capt. Headlam C. M.G., D.S.O., was elected in his place.

Mr. O. Turton, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana was elected Joint Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. J.C. Baker who also had expressed his inability to accept the office owing to ill health. Dr. Jos. Alban Desouza, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents. The following clubs were then elected to nominate one member each to the Council exclusive of the officers of the council.

Those who have not paid in their fees may yet send the same to the Hon. Treasurer of the Association at 23 Medow Street, Fort.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the friends of Social Reform was held at Poona on the 1st of November at the Deccan Sabha Rooms under the Presidency of Mr. B. S. Kamat Nearly 40 ladies and gentlemen keenly interested in the cause were present. It was decided to hold the next session of the Social Conference at Poona after the conclusion of the Liberal Federation. A Reception Committee was formed with Dr. R.P. Paranjpye as its Chairman and Messrs. G.B. Garud, K.G. Limaye, M.H. Syed, Subhedar Ghatge, and Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat as Secretaries. Mr. A.B. Latthe's name is also to be included as a Secretary provided he consents. It was further decided that Rs. 5 be fixed as fee for the membership of the Reception Committee and Rs. 1 as delegation fee.

On behalf of His Excellency the Vazier Saheb of Junagad Mian Mahmed Haji Jan Mahmed Chhotani Saheb performed the ceremony of presenting Jarreen Poushak to Pir Bapu Ashgar Ali Saheb of Kodinar in the presence of a few Mahomedan friends at his residence on the Khadak on Tuesday last in connection with the Vazier Saheb's marriage which took place some time ago at Veraval.

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ALLEGED FORGERY.

MADRAS OFFICIAL CHARGED.

Mr. Somasundara Mudaliar, Manager Police Commissioner's Office, has been committed for trial on charges of forgery and using as genuine a forged document for the purpose of cheating.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

The following dates have been fixed in the Central Provinces Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Nagpur, for 1923:—

November 19th to 21st., Provinces Vs. Hindoos.

November 22nd to 24th., Parsis Vs. Mohammadans.

Noxember 26th to 29th, Final.

His Excellency the Governor will be "At Home" on the opening day.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The following football matches were played in the League to-day:—

First Div:—

Arsenal two, Middlesbrough one, Aston Villa nil, Notts County nil, Blackburn Rovers one, Burnley one, Cardiff city three, West Brom nil; Chelsea nil, Bolton Wanderers nil; Liverpool one, Huddersfield one; Manchester City one, Newcastle one; Nottingham nil, Tottenham nil; Sheffield United four, Everton nil; Sunderland two, Preston one; West Ham four, Birmingham one.

Second Div:—

Bransley nil, The Wednesday nil; Blackpool two, Bristol City nil; Bury two, Stockport County one; Clapton Orient one, Fort Vale one; Crystal Palace nil, Hull City nil; Leeds United one, Bradford City nil; Leicester City two, Manchester United two; Nelson three, Coventry City nil; Oldham one, South Shields nil, Southampton one, Fulham nil; Stoke one, Hull County one.

Third Div. (Southern Section):—

Brighton five, Aberdere nil; Bristol Rovers nil, Exeter City nil; Charlton three, Swindon Town one; Gillingham nil, Queens Park nil; Luton Town nil, Watford nil; Merthyr nil, Swansea Town nil; Newport City one, Norwich City nil; Plymouth nil, Northampton nil; Portsmouth three, Brentford nil; Reading two, Milwall Co. nil; Southend one, Bournemouth one.

Third Div. (Northern Section):—

Ashington four, Halifax Town nil; Bradford three, Lincoln City one; Creme nil, Durham City two; Doncaster nil, Rochdale nil; Hartlepools nil, Brighton one; Rotherham two, Barrow nil; Southport one, Wrexham nil; Chesmere one, Darlington four; Walsall nil, Chesterfield one; Wigan two, Accrington nil; Wolverhampton four, Grimsby one.

Scottish:—

Celtic two, Airdrieonians two; Clydebank two, Queen's Park one; Falkirk one, Clyde nil; Hibernians one, Hamilton three; Killmarnock two, Aberdeen one; Morton two, Dundee one; Motherwell three, Hearts two; Partick Thistle nil, Rangers six; St. Mirren one, Raith Rovers one; Third Lanark three, Ayr United nil.

Friendly:—

Cambridge University nil, Corinthians four.

The case against the "Tarun Bharat" a Hindi weekly, for publication of a proscribed poem called "Soldier's Song" has been adjourned to the 7th on application of the defence counsel who stated that negotiations for compromise were proceeding.—A.P.

A Jullunder message states:—

Mr. Horton, Superintendent of Police who was wounded by Dhanna Singh's bomb, and whose condition was causing grave anxiety, died this morning of haemorrhage. H. E. the Viceroy has telegraphed to the Governor of the Punjab expressing his sympathy with Mr. Horton. His Excellency also expressed the desire that his sympathy may be conveyed to the families of those police constables who lost their lives while arresting Dhanna Singh.—A.P.

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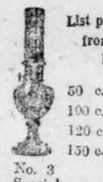
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5th November 1923.

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VOTE FOR MR. PATEL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in some prominent place in your paper and oblige.

From to-day I have volunteered myself to work for the election of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. During the few hours that I have gone round, I found that Mr. Patel has not approached either personally or through his workers most of the Assembly voters. I know he was so far busy in carrying on intensive propaganda on behalf of the Swaraj Party candidates for the Bombay Council both in Gujerat and in Bombay. He has, therefore, paid very little attention to his own election for the Assembly. It behoves all Nationalist workers, under the circumstances, to wake up and take up Mr. Patel's work in right earnest, whether he asks them to do so or not. We know he is busy with manifold activities.

In the course of my conversation with a few voters this morning I found that several rumours have been spread by those who want to delight themselves in Mr. Patel's failure and most recent of these are (1) that Mr. Patel's position is secure and (2) that Mr. Patel is going to transfer his surplus votes to another candidate. Both these stories are untrue and deliberately manufactured and spread with the object of deflecting Mr. Patel's supporters. I know, as a matter of fact, that though there is to be found a general sympathy in the Nationalist circles in favour of Mr. Patel's candidature, such sympathy will not avail Mr. Patel unless every voter who wants to see Mr. Patel successful goes to the polling booths and gives his solid support to him. So far as I can see, there is a large number of voters from the Parsi community as also from the Government offices and whose attitude is difficult to ascertain and it is difficult to say how many Hindus, who are generally indifferent, will take the trouble to go to the polling booth without being called and taken in a conveyance which Mr. Patel is not likely to provide. For these reasons prospects for Mr. Patel's success are not very hopeful and I would, therefore, request the Assembly voters who are interested in Mr. Patel's success to disbelieve the aforesaid rumours and for the remaining eight days work whole-heartedly to see that Mr. Patel comes in.—Yours truly.

JAYASUKHLAL K. MEHTA.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

MR. R R. DIWAKAR ARRESTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 3.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Editor of the "Karmveer" and "Nawashakti", was arrested yesterday under Sections 124-A and 153-A in connection, it is said, with a pamphlet called "Deshi Lavani" which was printed in his press, but so far no steps have been taken against the author and publisher. The case is fixed for Monday, the 5th instant. Mr. Diwakar was an accused in the Dharwar shooting case, but even though he did not defend himself he was acquitted. Three months later, he was arrested under Section 124-A, but again the prosecution had to withdraw the case. The next day he was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under Section 108. He was released only in last January.

DHARWAR, Nov. 5.

The Diwakar Case began this morning before Pandit Divisional Magistrate. The prosecution tried to prove Mr. Diwakar as printer of the book for which he is prosecuted. The publisher and author were not proceeded against.

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

CAPTURE OF NOTORIOUS OUTLAW,

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, District Police Superintendent of Kaira with the assistance of his two deputies Khan Bahadur Variawa and Rege and Sub-Inspector Chaturbhai Amin has captured alive from the jungle of Utarsanda the notorious and proclaimed outlaw Alimiya Sadakmiya who was absconding since murdering Chhannubhai, Pleader of Borsad six years ago and who had committed about thirty-five murders and fifty-five dacoities during the last six years in the Kaira district, especially, Borsad Taluka. Government had offered a reward of Rs. 3,000 for his arrest. Among the the articles recovered from him are a loading gun, cartridges and six chambered loaded revolver.

MEDICAL STUDENTS AND EXTENSION.

Mr. R.C. Lam, President, B. Natarajan (Mise), M.L.R. Siddiqui, S.M. Hassan, Joint Honorary Secretaries, Students' Committee wrote the following letter addressed to the students of G.M. College under date Nov. 3:—

Your Committee, is at last to-day by the grace of God, in a position to convey to you, their hearty congratulations for the laudable success you have achieved in the matter of extension. To-day the everstanding truth of the proverb "That Righteousness must succeed in the long run," is proved to the hilt for the uncountable millionth time in the history of the world. To-day you can be justly proud of the fond dearness with which you hold your principles above all things, and for your vehement adherence to them through the thick and thin of this life.

To-day we can say with certainty that even the last man at present on the roll of the College (except the casual P.sc. students) is free from extension.

Consequent on the cablegram received from Col. Needham stating that the General Medical Council is not insistent upon the application of extension with retrospective effects, there was an urgent meeting of the Faculty of Medicine on the 2nd Nov. 23, wherein it has been decided that extension should be applicable to those students who join the College for their course in Physiology and Anatomy after June 1923, so that even the present 1st year juniors (N.S.) are also exempted.

This very recommendation of the Faculty will have to pass through the Syndicate and the Senate and finally will be considered by the General Medical Council, and we have every reason to hope that it will pass successfully through.

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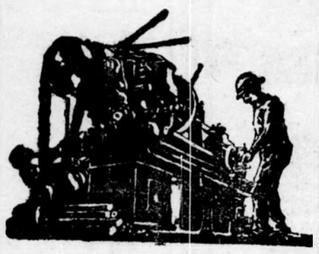
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THE NATIONAL ECHO

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durgs and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE :—Please ask for testimonials.

J. P. Ray, K. P. Ray, 5, Benares [illegible].

(3)



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These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

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NIGHT PILLS.—Wonderful tonic for health. Rs. 7 per pill.

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SECOND KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Mr. H. S. Kowjalgi, Secretary, Karnatak Khaddar Board, writes from Bijapur :—

At the time of the 2nd Karnatak Provincial Conference to be held at Bijapur on 19th and 20th November, it has been decided by the Reception Committee to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition. The following arrangements are made for the Exhibition :—

(1) Manufacturers of genuine Swadesh articles desiring to keep their articles for sale in the Exhibition Pandal will get separate stalls at reasonable rent. They should apply for stalls by the 10th November.

(2) Articles sent for Exhibition will be kept separate in the general hall.

(3) Only genuine Swadeshi articles will be accepted and exhibited in the Pandal.

(4) Instruments of different designs and varieties, of carding, spinning and weaving Khaddar will be kept for Exhibition.

(5) The freights of articles sent for Exhibition or sale should be borne by the owner.

(6) Articles for Exhibition should be sent within 12th November.

(7) All correspondence and despatch of articles should be made to the above address.

The list of prizes to be awarded for articles kept at the Exhibition will be published in another bulletin.

The Second Bijapur District Conference, Karnatak Literary Conference, Second Karnatak National Educational Conference, First Karnatak National Volunteers Conference, Bhagini Mandal Conference, etc., are going to be held in the same week and hence delegates and visitors will be coming in large numbers. It is therefore hoped that no one will lose this golden opportunity for exhibiting his articles.

INDIANS IN U. S.

"The Nation" (New York) writes as follows :—

Since citizenship in the United States may be extended only to "free white persons" and "aliens of African nativity" and "persons of African descent" the Supreme Court probably could not do otherwise than refuse naturalization to a high-caste Hindu of Indian blood. Even in India this decision was received with sorrow but with little protest. It is plain that according to the common meaning of the wholly unscientific term "white person," a native East Indian must be ruled out. It is equally plain that he cannot qualify as a Negro. Nor would it be reasonable or just to grant citizenship to Indians while denying it to Japanese, Chinese, Siamese, Koreans, and other Orientals with skin darker than our own. Protests must be directed against a law which shuts out from the fellowship of Americans all persons, however desirable, who happen to be neither white nor—ironical exception!—black.

Protests should also be directed against the probable effects of a decision like this. The Government has already prepared petitions asking for the cancellation of naturalization papers of Indians who came to the United States and became citizens years before the Naturalization Act became law. The constitutionality of such proceedings will certainly have to be tested in the courts; it seems to us unthinkable that the law can be used retroactively to disfranchise persons who met the existing citizenship requirements and were naturalized in good faith according to the law as it then stood. Even more serious is the possibility of applying the California Anti-Alien Land Law to Indians owning property in that State and dispossessing them on the basis of their ineligibility for citizenship. The United States has protested loudly enough against the enactment of retroactive confiscatory legislation against foreigners—when we happened to be the foreigners. Will we guard with equal fidelity the property rights of foreigners on our own shores?

The Punjab Government have contradicted the statement of the "Kesari" (Lahore) that Sardar Harban Singh of Attari was officially deputed to see Sardar Mehtab Singh and other Sikh leaders in jail and told them that, if they gave up their connection with the Nabha affair, Government would release them and withdraw the orders against the Parabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal.—(A. P.)

Charges have been framed by the First Class Magistrate against four Akalis for robbery and attempted robbery. The Prosecution proved that in July last the accused made successful attempts to loot some railway stations.—(A. P.)

Mr. Manzarali Sokhta, who was sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment in December 1921 as Editor of the "Rangoon Mail" was released on the evening of 1st November from the District Jail, Allahabad.—(A. P.)

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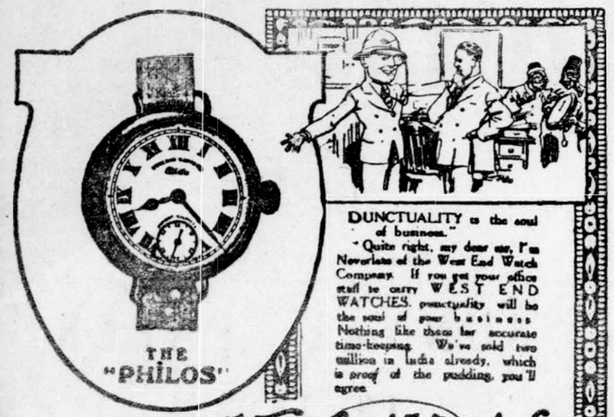
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